INSTRUCTION BOOK

for

A. R. C. TYPE 12 EQUIPMENT

with

UHF SUPPLEMENT



Manufactured by
AIRCRAFT RADIO CORPORATION
Boonton, New Jersey

Aircraft Radio Corporation (ARC) warrants each item of new equipment manufactured by it to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal service use for which intended. ARC obligates itself under this warranty to replace or repair (at ARC discretion), at its factory, any ARC equipment, or major unit thereof (excluding vacuum tubes and transistors), which shall within one year after delivery to the original purchaser thereof be returned, transportation charges prepaid, to ARC with a statement from an authorized ARC Distributor or Dealer establishing the date of such delivery, which ARC examination shall disclose to have been defective in manufacture. This warranty shall not apply to any equipment, or major unit thereof, which, in the judgment of ARC, has been repaired or altered in any way so as adversely to affect its performance or reliability, or which has been subject to misuse, negligence or accident. This warranty is in lieu of all other guaranties or warranties express or implied. The obligation and responsibility of ARC for or with respect to defective equipment shall be limited to that expressly provided herein and ARC shall not be liable for consequential or other damage or expense whatsoever therefor or by reason thereof.

ARC reserves the right to make changes in design or additions to or improvements in its equipment without obligation to install such additions or improvements in equipment theretofore manufactured.

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Type R-10A Receiver (520-1500 kc)
Shown with D-10A Dynamotor and M-12A Mounting



Type R-11A Receiver (190-550 kc)
Shown with D-10A Dynamotor and M-12A Mounting



Type R-15 Receiver (108-135 mc)
Shown with D-10A Dynamotor and M-12A Mounting



Type R-19 Receiver (118-148 mc)
Shown with D-10A Dynamotor and M-12A Mounting



Type T-11B Transmitter (116-132 mc)
Shown with M-11A Mounting

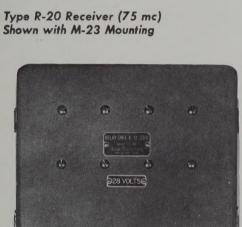


Type T-13A Transmitter (125-148 mc) Shown with M-11A Mounting

Figure 1—Principal Units of A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment



Type R-20 Receiver (75 mc)



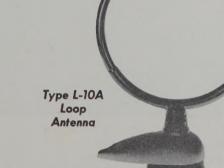
Type K-12 Relay Unit Shown with M-20 Mounting



ARC-16950 Ten Channel Adapter shown installed in Type T-11B Transmitter



Type K-13 Oscillator Relay Unit Shown with M-24 Mounting

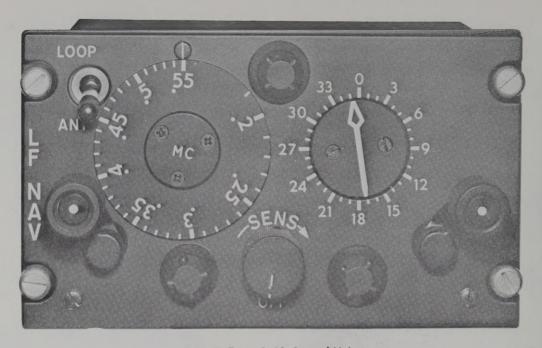


Type A-12 VHF Antenna



Figure 1A—Principal Units of A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment

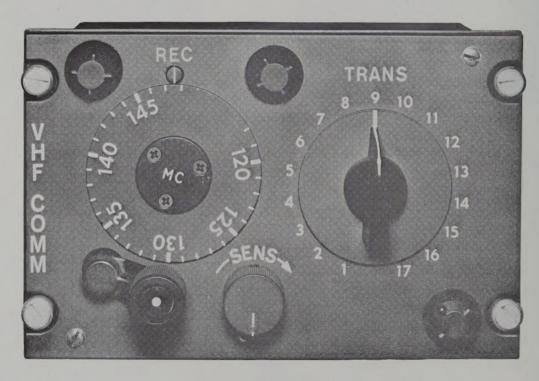




A.R.C. Type C-48 Control Unit

Military Designation C-1342/ARN

Controls an A.R.C. Type R-11A Navigation Receiver and an A.R.C. Type L-10A Loop Antenna.



A.R.C. Type C-49 Control Unit
Military Designation C-1341/ARC
Controls up to three A.R.C. VHF Transmitters (15 channels) and one A.R.C. Type R-19 VHF Receiver.

Figure 2—Typical Edgelighted, Console Mounting Control Units

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A. R. C. TYPE 12 EQUIPMENT

SECTION I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A. INTRODUCTION

Aircraft Radio Corporation Type 12 Equipment consists of a group of radio components which may be employed in various combinations to provide communication and navigation systems suited to the individual requirements of the airplane installation.

B. MAJOR COMPONENTS AND THEIR PURPOSE

- a. ARC Type R-10A Receiver provides reception of commercial broadcast stations in the frequency range of 520-1500 kc for homing and direction-finding with L-10A Loop Antenna.
- b. ARC Type R-11A Receiver provides reception of communication and navigation signals in the frequency range of 190-550 kc. For homing or direction-finding, use the L-10A Loop Antenna. This band includes CAA towers and communications stations, military towers, and the 500 kc distress frequency.
- c. ARC Type R-15 Receiver provides reception of vhf communications in the frequency range of 108-135 Mc.
- d. ARC Type R-19 Receiver provides reception of vhf communications in the frequency range of 118-148 Mc. The bands covered by the R-15 and R-19 include all CAA and Air Force Towers; CAA and Air Force Communication Stations; CAA, Air Force, and Navy GCA; and the universal emergency frequencies.
- e. ARC TYPE D-10A Dynamotor supplies high voltage to the individual receiver on which it is mounted and to any transmitters which may be included in the Type 12 equipment installed.
- f. ARC Type R-20 Receiver provides visual and aural reception of 75 Mc Marker Beacons.
- g. ARC Type T-11B Transmitter permits vhf transmission on five crystal-controlled frequencies in any 2 Mc band from 116-132 Mc.
- h. ARC Type T-13A Transmitter permits whf transmission on five crystal-controlled frequencies in any 2 Mc band from 132-148 Mc. This range can be extended downward to 125 Mc by the addition of a capacity plate (ARC #15900). The bands covered by the T-11B and T-13A Transmitters permit communication between aircraft and CAA Towers, communications stations, and military towers.

- i. ARC Type L-10A Loop Antenna provides manual direction-finding or homing facilities and antistatic reception when used with either or both the R-10A or R-11A Receiver.
- j. ARC Type A-12 VHF Antenna is used with R-15 and R-19 Receivers, and T-11B and T-13A Transmitters on aircraft where icing conditions will not be encountered.
- k. ARC Type A-15 VHF Antenna is used with the same equipment as the Type A-12 and works satisfactorily under mild icing conditions.
- 1. ARC Antenna Kit provides all material required to make a fixed wire antenna for Type R-10A, R-11A or R-20 Receivers.
 - m. ARC control units as listed in Table I.
- n. ARC Type K-12 Relay Unit is used in conjunction with C-44, C-47 and C-50 Control Units for control switching in dual control installations such as in military training aircraft.
- o. ARC Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit is used in conjunction with C-51 Control Unit for WHISTLE-THRU facility to make possible precise tuning of the vhf receiver to the crystal-controlled transmitter frequency.

C. ACCESSORIES

- a. ARC Type J-13, J-13A, J-15 and J-15A Junction Boxes are used to interconnect the cabling of the various units which comprise a Type 12 System.
- b. ARC Type J-10 Jack Box facilitates connection to the microphone and telephone lines of the receivers and transmitters.
- c. ARC #14603 "Tee" Coupling for mechanical linkage is used in dual control installations. It permits mechanical interconnection between two control units and a receiver, or between two control units and a loop antenna.
- d. ARC #6357 Right Angle Coupling for mechanical linkage is used where space limitations prevent the use of a straight coupling.
- e. ARC #16887 (Male to Male) and ARC #16888 (Male to Female) Coupling Assemblies facilitat-A.R.C. Type MC-215 mechanical linkage intercone nection through firewalls, bulkheads, etc.
 - f. ARC #16950 Crystal Adapter plugs into the

			SCHEM	WIRING	CONTROL	DIAGRAM				MOUNTING REQUIRED		CONNECT-	OVERALL DIA			WT, LBS.	AVAILABILITY	
YPE NO.	A-N TYPE NO.	AJR.C. DWG. NO.	DIAG. DWG. NO.	DIAG. DWG. NO.	CONTROL FUNCTION			MTG. TYPE	A.R.C TYPE NO.	A-N TYPE NO.	A.R.C. PART NO.	REQUIRED ONE EACH A.R.C. PART NO.	0	W.	H.		NORM STOCK'D IN SMALL QUANT.	ON QUA ORDI ONL
- IOA		12701	16759	12717	ONE TYPE IZ TRANS TR-IIA REC	<u>a</u> .b		INST PANEL MOUNTING				14050	3 3 4	3 ¼	3 18	0.6		V
-11A		12402	16759	12563	OME TYPE IZ TRANS *R-IIA REC.		\$	BASE	M-17		12505	14050 14051	2 🖁	4 4	4 है	.75		~
0-12		12020		12211	TYPE IS YOR REC			BASE	M-13		6831	14050	2 7	6 j	5 ½		OBSO	LET
0-13		12410	16297	12490	ONE TYPE IZ TRANS		0 Q	BASE	M-16		9451	14050	2 1/4	13	4 3	0.3		-
C-14		12304		12399	R-13 REC, WITH REMOVABLE DIAL.	Д Д		BASE	M-14		7053	14050	2 7	3 3	5 ½	.75		•
C-15		12403	16779	12714	ONE TYPE IZ TRANS +R-IS REC	7g) - 1g	क्व य	BASE	M-17		12505	14050	2 7	4 1/4	4 5	.75		,
C-16	C-1112 /ARC	12702	16778	12745	R-II A REC	Q D		BASE	M-18		12705	14051	3	3 4	4 5	0.62	1	
0-17		12703	16192	16191	R-15 REC	da.	D. Q	BASE	M-18		12705	14051	3	3 4	4 5	0.62	/	
C - 18	C-1113/ARC	12704			L-IOA LOOP, CLOCKWISE ROTATION	D D	A=3	BASE	M-18		12705		3	3 4	4 5	0.5	V	
C-19	O III3/ARC	13005	16779		L F OMNI	2, 42		PANEL									0850	LE1
		12903	10773	12988	ONE TYPE 12 TRANS *R-15 REC.			INST PANEL MOUNTING				14050	3 3	3 4	3 9	0.6		
-20					F VOR REC		خــار تك	MOUNTING				14051		-	- 16		OBSOL	LET
C-21		13405		13565	TYPE ISA VOR REC	a 1		BASE	M-18		12705	14050	2 13	3 1/4	4 %	0.6	OBSOL	
22.	C-984/	13901	15.0.00	13986		ā T	ө п		M-18	MT-1046/	12705	14050	3	3 1/4	4 5	0.62	/	
-22A	ARN-30 C-1254/#	15601	15603		TYPE ISC + ISD YOR REC	F67 -		BASE	IM .19	ARN-30	12,103			5 3		0.8	/	
	ARN-30	16280	16282		(V O R RECEIVERS)			CONSOLE				14050	3 🖁	24	2 4	0.0	0850	15
:-23		13902	ļ	14097	ONE TYPE 12 TRANS * R - 15 TR-HA REC *	(E.D)		PANEL			-	14320	7 7		c 11	2 2	0830	
-24 25-44	C-1114/ARC	13903	 	14123	TWO TYPE 12 TRANS +R-10A+R-11A+R-15 REC +L-10A LOOP		∞ □	PANEL				14320	3 16	8	6 3/2	2.2		H
25-28v		14201	14496	_	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS +F M TRANS	® C	⊕ □	BASE	M-19		7083	14320	3 8	4 4	4 16	0.8	1	-
-26		12702	16778		R-IOA REC	ā J	<u></u>	BASE	M-18		12705	14051	3	3 4	4 %	0.62		-
-27		14502	14688	14696	TWO TYPE 12 TRAMS + R-11A+R-138 REC +	Ø 7		PANEL			-	14320	3 4	7 4	5 32	1.8	/	H
-28		12704			L-IOA LOOP, COUNTERCLOCKWISE ROTATION	ले भी	67 D	BASE	M-18		12705		3	3 ‡	4 ह	0.5		H
-29		14503	14689	14697	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS * R-IOA + R-IIA REC +			PANEL			<u> </u>	14320	3 🖁	7 4	5 %	1.8		L
-30		14504	14668	14652	TWO TYPE 12 TRANS +R-IOA+R-IIA+R-I38 REC + L-IOA LOOP			PANEL			ļ	14320	3 2	8	6 11	2.2		L
0-31		14505	14669	14653	TWO TYPE 12 TRANS + R-11A+R-15 +R-138 REC +L-10A LOOP			PANEL				14320	3 3	8	6 11	2.2		1
-32		15402	15474	15498	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS *R-IOA *R-IIA * R-I9 REC *L-IOA LOOP			PANEL			ļ	14320	3 3	8	6 11	2.5		1
C-33		14900	14800	14700	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS +R-IIA+R-IS REC +			PANEL				14320	3 7 6	7 4	5 23	1,8		
0-34					TYPE 20 VOR REC	ΩД		BASE	M-18		12705	14051	2 13	3 4	48	0.6	NEVER	M
0-35		15465		15495				BASE	M-13		6831		3 3	6 1/2	5 ½		NEVER	M
-36		15501	15479	15481	TWO TYPE 12 TRANS *R-11A *R-19 REC *			PANEL				14320	3 }	7 4	5 33			
C-37 [#]	C-III7/ARC	15507	15587	15586	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS * F M TRANS *R-IIA +R-IB REC.			BASE	M-13		6831	14320	3 ह	6 ½	5 ½	1.9		
C-38 [#]		15604	15587	15586				BASE	M-13		6831	14320	3 1/8	6 ½	5 ½	1.9		
-39		14507	14690	14677	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS TR-IIAT R-19 REC T			PANEL				14320	3 7	7 1	5 23 32	1.8		
-40		15656	15698	15698	TWO AMARCS TRANS *FM TRANS *R-HA*R-19 *AN 'ARCS REC , REMOVABLE DIAL*L-NA LOOP			PANEL				14320	3 3	8	6 11/32	2.4		
C-41		15784	15000	15827				PANEL				14320	3 7/6	8	6 11	2.2		
-42		12703	16192	16191	R-19 REC	₽.Q	تا ب	BASE	M-18		12705		3	34	4 %	0.62	1	
C-43		16266	16277	16276	THREE TYPE 12 TRANS.		② Q	BASE	M-19		7083	14320	3 🖥	4 1/4	4 3/6	0.8	/	
0-44		16290	16292	16291	THREE TYPE IZ TRANS *R-IIA *R-IB REC + DUAL CONTROL SWITCH.			CONSOLE				14320	3 3	5 3	6 3	2.3		
C-45		16295	5			حار للساء											NEVER	N S
C-46		16300	16302	16301	TWO TYPE IZ TRANS * F M TRANS *R-IIA *R-I9 REC			PANEL				14320	3 3 8	7 5 8	4 3	1.7		
C-47	+	-	16432	+			Q Q	BASE	M-16		945	1	2 1/4	1 3	4 3	0.3	1	
C-48	C-1342/	16410	16412	16411	R-IIA REC +L-IOA LOOP.			CONSOLI	É			14050	3 3	5 3	3 %	1.2	1	
- 49	C-1341/ ARC	1644	0 16442	-	THREE TYPE 12 TRANS * R-19 REG			CONSOLE				14320	3 3/8	5 3/4	3 3/4	1.4	1	f
c-50 ¹	# ARC		16502	+	DUAL CONTROL SELECTOR	es b		CONSOLE				14491	2 3	5 }	1 1/2	0.4	1	T
C-51		+	16692	+-				BASE	M-16		9451	14052	2 5	13	4 3	0 2		T
0-52		-	0 1709	-			A 1	CONSOL	-	1		14320	3 3	5 3/4	3 3/4			f
C-53			0 1697	+	TV-10 + R-19 REC + I VHF TRANS.	الله نت		CONSOL		-		16104 14320 16744 14491	3 3	5 3/4	3 3/4	152		1
		-	+	+			(W.E.W.)	-	+		12701	1		+ -	-	+		+
0-54	+	+	17182	-	 		(a) (1	BASE	M-18		1270		3	34	45/8	0.6	-	H
C-55		17180	17182	17181	R-19 REC + WHISTLE-THRU			BASE	M-18		12705	14051	3	34	4号	0.6	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1

NOTES: 1. THE FOLLOWING CONNECTORS (PLUS) ARE A R.C. GROMMET TYPE, KEY CENTER: "14050 HAS 8 TERMINALS; "14051 - 6 TERMINALS; "14320 - 19 TERMINALS; "14491 - 4 TERMINALS; "14051 - 6 TERMINALS; "14051 - 6 TERMINALS; "14491 - 4 TERMINALS; "14491

S-327-C

T-11B or T-13A Transmitter to provide VHF transmission on ten channels in any 2 mc band within the frequency range of the transmitter. See ARC-16950 Instruction Book for wiring diagrams and other pertinent data concerning this unit.

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

1. ARC TYPE R-10A RECEIVER. This receiver is a six-tube superheterodyne, continuously tunable over the range of 520-1500 kc. A three-section gang capacitor is used to tune the rf oscillator and two tuned rf stages. The rf oscillator frequency is 239 kc above the signal frequency.

There are six tuned circuits in the if stages.

Delayed automatic volume control is provided to prevent receiver overload. For direction-finding, it is necessary to control the rf gain of the receiver manually in order to maintain the receiver output at a comfortable listening level and well below the range of automatic control. Therefore, the avc circuit employs two diodes, one to produce the avc bias voltage, and the other to delay its action until the af level is sufficiently high. This delaying diode also prevents sudden noise bursts from reducing the rf sensitivity or causing momentary receiver blocking. This automatic volume control is designed to permit accurate tuning of the receiver to a strong signal.

A series-diode noise limiter circuit is included to permit operation at a considerably higher static level than normally possible. It also limits the noise level when tuning between stations.

The output tube delivers power in excess of 0.8 watts, working into a nominal 300 ohm load.

An input of 3 amperes at 14 volts dc or 1.5 amperes at 28 volts dc is required for receiver operation. High voltage is supplied by ARC Type D-10A Dynamotor of the required input rating and an output rating of 85 ma at 250 volts dc. This dynamotor is mounted on the rear of the receiver chassis, and electrical connection is made through a plug-in connector secured to its base.

The R-10A contains no available operating controls, and hence must be remotely controlled by means of an ARC control unit of appropriate type. See Table I. The receiver may be installed in almost any convenient location, but reference should be made to Section II, B before any installation work is started.

2. ARC TYPE R-11A RECEIVER. This receiver is electrically and mechanically similar to the R-10A Receiver except that it covers the frequency range of 190-550 kc, and the rf oscillator frequency is 85 kc above the signal frequency.

3. ARC TYPE R-15 RECEIVER. This receiver is a nine-tube superheterodyne, continuously tunable over the range of 108-135 Mc. A four-section gang capacitor is used to tune the rf oscillator and three tuned rf stages. The rf oscillator frequency is 15 Mc below the signal frequency.

There are eight tuned circuits in the if stages.

Delayed automatic volume control and a triode noise limiter-af amplifier circuit are included. This automatic volume control is designed to permit accurate tuning of the receiver to a strong signal.

A HI-LO audio level switch, when provided on the control unit, permits a change in audio output level of approximately 10 to 1 by changing the biasing resistance in the cathode circuit of the final af amplifier.

Power output, from the knee of the avc at approximately 6 microvolts input to 100,000 microvolts input, rises from 170 to 360 milliwatts for signals modulated 30% at 400 cps. Normal output load is 300 ohms.

Input power requirements, dynamotor, mounting, location, and method of remote control are all the same as for the Type R-10A Receiver.

- 4. ARC TYPE R-19 RECEIVER. This receiver is electrically and mechanically similar to the Type R-15 Receiver, except that it covers the frequency range of 118-148 Mc.
- 5. ARC TYPE R-20 RECEIVER. This receiver is a four-tube tuned radio-frequency type receiver, fixed-tuned for operation at 75 Mc for use with standard airways and ILS marker facilities.

For complete information regarding characteristics, installation, circuit alignment, etc., see "Instruction Book for Aircraft Radio Corporation Type R-20, 75 Mc. Marker Beacon Receiver."

6. ARC TYPE T-11B TRANSMITTER. This transmitter is a four-tube, five channel, crystal-controlled unit designed to transmit amplitude-modulated voice signals in any 2 Mc band in the frequency range of 116-132 Mc.

The circuit consists of a Pierce crystal-controlled oscillator operating at either 1/12th or 1/18th of the output frequency. The four Type 5763 tubes function as oscillator-multiplier, frequency multiplier, output doubler, and modulator. The unmodulated carrier output power exceeds 2 watts.

Although there is no permanently connected meter in the transmitter, a crystal rectifier is incorporated in the output circuit to provide a convenient means for checking tuning with the aid of a dc voltmeter.

A low voltage input of 2 amperes at 14 volts dc or 1 ampere at 28 volts dc is required. The high voltage is

obtained from the receiver dynamotor. When the microphone button is pressed, a relay in the transmitter switches the high voltage from the receiver to the transmitter circuits. At the same time another relay in the transmitter switches the antenna connection from receiver to transmitter.

Since the T-11B contains no operating controls, it must be remotely controlled by means of an appropriate ARC control unit. See Table I. Reference should be made to Section II, B, before any installation work is started.

- 7. ARC TYPE T-13A TRANSMITTER. This transmitter is electrically and mechanically similar to the Type T-11B except that it operates in any two Mc band between 132-148 Mc. By the addition of the capacity plate ARC #15900, the frequency range may be lowered to cover the frequencies from 125 to 140 Mc. This plate, containing sleeves which fit over the rf tubes, is mounted on the modulation transformer, and is secured by two studs, washers, and nuts furnished therewith.
- 8. ARC TYPE L-10A LOOP ANTENNA. The L-10A Loop is a nine inch diameter rotatable antenna designed for remote control operation only. It requires the use of an ARC control unit of appropriate type which controls rotation through 360 degrees. In addition to the loop itself, the antenna consists of a streamlined aluminum mounting base and an aluminum box containing the worm drive and the electrical connections. This antenna is suitable for top or bottom mounting. Antenna inductance is 19 microhenries, distributed capacity of 67 $\mu\mu$ f, Q of 46 at 400 kc.
- 9. ARC TYPE A-12 ANTENNA. The Type A-12 is a vertical, quarter-wave, base-fed antenna. It consists of a 21 1/8 in. high, beryllium copper rod screwed into a small mounting base which contains a 2.2 megohm bleeder resistor and a BNC receptacle for a 52 ohm coaxial transmission line (RG-58/U).

The vswr is less than 2:1 in the frequency range of 116-148 Mc.

This antenna is satisfactory for use on aircraft with cruising speeds up to 200 mph and where icing conditions will not be encountered.

10. ARC TYPE A-15 ANTENNA. The Type A-15 is a quarter-wave, base-fed, bent antenna. It consists of a solid stainless steel "L" shaped rod flexibly mounted on a small aluminum box containing an impedance matching circuit and a BNC receptacle for a 52 ohm coaxial transmission line (RG-58/U).

This antenna is well suited for belly mounting because it extends only 8 inches from the aircraft skin.

Good results are also obtained with top mounting.

The vswr is less than 3:1 in the frequency range of 116-148 Mc.

The Type A-15 works satisfactorily under icing conditions and may be used on aircraft with speeds up to approximately 250 mph.

- 11. ARC FIXED WIRE ANTENNA. Antenna Kit ARC #12296 is used to make fixed wire antenna installations. The kit consists of copper-clad steel wire, lead-in, wire, insulators, tension mounts, and other parts normally used for aircraft installation. See Section II, C, for a brief discussion of fixed wire antenna types, method of feed, preferred location, etc.
- 12. ARC CONTROL UNITS. See Table I, page 10 for description and characteristics of control units.
- 13. ARC TYPE J-12 JUNCTION BOX. This junction box is obsolete and has been replaced by ARC Type J-13, J-13A, J-15 or J-15A.
- 14. ARC TYPE J-13 JUNCTION BOX. Aluminum box with snapslide secured cover.

It contains 30 terminals, a spdt sidetone relay, and three fuse holders. Box has five rubber grommets with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch opening, and four rubber grommets with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch opening.

- 15. ARC TYPE J-13A JUNCTION BOX. Same as J-13 except fuseholders removed to make 3 additional terminals available. Obsoletes J-13.
- 16. ARC TYPE J-15 JUNCTION BOX. Aluminum box with snapslide secured cover. It contains 56 terminals, a spdt sidetone relay, and three fuse holders. Box has seven rubber grommets with ½ inch opening.
- 17. ARC TYPE J-15A JUNCTION BOX. Same as J-15 except fuseholders removed to make 3 additional terminals available. Obsoletes J-15.
- 18. K-12 RELAY UNIT. The relay unit consists of an aluminum box containing six control relays, three power relays, two keying relays and two supervisory and switching relays for switching electrical control of the radio equipment from a control unit in one cockpit to a duplicate control unit in the other cockpit.
- 19. ARC TYPE K-13 OSCILLATOR-RELAY UNIT. ARC Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay provides a means for using the crystal-controlled transmitter as an rf source for precise tuning of the VHF receiver. The K-13 is operated by means of the receiver tuning crank on those control units having "whistle-thru"

control. When the tuning crank is pushed for "whistle-thru," the K-13 performs the following functions:

- a) connects high voltage to receiver and transmitter simultaneously.
- b) reduces receiver sensitivity to a low value.
- c) connects transmitter output to a 50 ohm dummy load.
- d) switches microphone out of circuit.
- e) turns on a relaxation-type tone oscillator; injects this af into the microphone input circuit to provide about 20% tone modulation.

f) connects headset (TEL) to output of the particular receiver being tuned, while disconnecting it from all other receivers.

The K-13 has two whistle-level controls; one for adjusting VHF whistle-level, and the other for UHF whistle-level. It obtains high voltage from the associated receiver, and low voltage from the same source as the rest of the radio equipment. LV current drain is 0.5 ampere at 28 volts DC.

20. J-10 JACK BOX. Aluminum box containing a MIC jack, one 4 terminal strip, and two threaded outlets for cable connection into the box and for connecting a second J-10 in parallel.

TABLE II

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

**	Type of	*Over			
Unit	Mount Required	Height	Width	Length (Depth)	*Weight (lbs.)
R-10A Receiver	M-12A	67/16	415/16	1121/82	9.0 incl.
					Dynamotor
R-11A Receiver	M-12A	67/16	415/16	1121/22	9.0 incl.
					Dynamotor
R-15 Receiver	M-12A	67/16	415/16	1121/82	9.0 incl.
					Dynamotor
R-19 Receiver	M-12A	67/16	415/16	1121/12	9.0 incl.
					Dynamotor
R-20 Receiver	M-23	53/4	415/16	615/16	2.6
T-11B Transmitter	M-11A	53/4	43/4	631/32	3.4
T-13A Transmitter	M-11A	53/4	43/4	631/32	3.4
L-10A Loop Antenna		131/2	31/4	9 (Loop Diam.)	1.5
A-12 Antenna		233/4	17/16	2	0.2
A-15 Antenna	Gretalingson	9½	17/16	15	0.5
K-12 Relay Unit	M-20	61/16	81/4	33/16	2.8
K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit	M-24	5	51/16	23/4	1.1
J-13A Junction Box	witerbook	43/4	78/8	15/8	1.5
J-15A Junction Box	_	71/4	11	21/4	2.5
J-10 Jack Box		23/4	2	1	0.17

See Table I for dimensions and weights of Control Units.

* Including mount.

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

A. SYSTEM PLANNING

1. COMBINATIONS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS: There are numerous possible combinations of A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment. Reference to the listing in Section I-B should prove helpful in making a selection of those components needed to meet the requirements of a particular installation. Table I lists typical combinations of receiving and transmitting equipment as well as the proper control unit to be used with those combinations. Table VII lists the part numbers and quantity of plugs required for the fabrication of interconnecting cables. Figure 12, a functional schematic diagram of a typical installation, will serve as a guide in planning system interconnection.

2. INTERCHANGEABILITY:

- a. The Type T-11A, T-11B, T-13 and T-13A Transmitters are all directly interchangeable with each other without affecting weight, mounting, cabling, antenna or control unit other than changing transmitter frequency tabs. T-11A and T-13 have been superseded by T-11B and T-13A respectively.
- b. The Type R-10A and R-11A Receivers are mechanically interchangeable with each other without affecting power consumption, weight, mounting, cabling, or antennas. However, the tuning dial on the control unit must conform to the frequency range of the receiver used. This entails either replacement of the original control unit with another of appropriate type, or almost complete disassembly of the original control unit in order to change the tuning dial.
- c. The Type R-15 and R-19 Receivers are mechanically interchangeable with each other and the comments of paragraph 2-b apply.
- d. The Type A-12 and A-15 Antennas are functionally interchangeable, but the A-15 requires a slightly larger mounting hole. The A-15 is an "L" antenna, particularly useful for belly-mounting on helicopters and light aircraft.

B. SYSTEM INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. Locate units so that-
- a. They are accessible for inspection and replacement.
 - b. They are not subjected to excessive vibration.

- c. There is a minimum of transmission line inside the airplane.
- d. There will be a minimum of bends in the mechanical linkage. The length of linkage will be kept to a minimum.
- e. There is sufficient clearance on all sides to prevent striking anything when units move on shock mounts.
- 2. Units may be stacked, but consideration should be given to proper heat dissipation.
- 3. Careful grouping of components reduces length, and weight of cables.
- 4. Good grounding is essential for proper operation. Two grounding straps are provided on the underside of receiver and transmitter mounts. The free end of each grounding strap should be bent down and secured under the adjacent mounting foot by means of the mounting screw. The mounting surface should be clean bare metal at the points where the mounts are secured.
- 5. Leave sufficient slack in cables and mechanical linkages at point of entry into units so that movement on shocks mounts will not be impeded.
 - 6. Limitation on transmitters:

Three transmitters are the maximum number that can be operated from one antenna in a Type 12 System without serious degradation of performance. If four or more transmitters are to be installed, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

- a. A fourth transmitter connected to the same antenna may reduce effective radiated power to about ½ of that obtained with just one transmitter connected to the antenna. This condition is caused by the vswr becoming too high due to a cumulative mismatching of impedances. Therefore, a second antenna is recommended to handle over three transmitters.
- b. A control unit with sufficient switch positions to handle all of the transmitter channels will also be required.
- c. High voltage for all transmitters should be obtained from the same receiver dynamotor to simplify switching.

C. ANTENNAS

In so far as possible, the preferred location and installation instructions for the following antennas will be discussed for each type in turn: Type L-10A, Type A-12, Type A-15, and fixed wire antenna. As mounting conditions vary so widely from one type of aircraft to another, and even between airplanes of the

same type, it is impossible to give more than a general indication as to the best location for any given antenna.

1. TYPE L-10A LOOP ANTENNA

a. Preferred location: This antenna is designed for either top or bottom mounting on aircraft. However, because of the possibility of damage to the antenna due to limited ground clearance, the top mounting position is generally favored.

A location as near as possible to the center-line of the aircraft should be selected. Check for adequate clearance inside and outside the aircraft before proceeding with the installation.

b. Installation: See L-10A Instruction Book for all details of mounting and operation.

2. TYPE A-12 VHF ANTENNA

a. Preferred location: This antenna should not be installed closer than 3 feet to a vertical fin or other metal object of comparable height, nor should it be installed within 5 feet of the engine if ignition noise exists. It must be installed over metal which serves as a ground plane, hence will not operate properly on a fabric covered airplane unless provision is made for a suitable ground plane of at least a yard square. A location near to the center-line of the aircraft should be selected, if possible.

The Type A-12 may be mounted on either the top or bottom of an airplane. If bottom mounted, consideration should be given to the possibility of damage due to limited ground clearance. See Figure 3 for overall dimensions.

- b. Installation: Mounting the Antenna-
- (1) Install stiffening doubler in skin of aircraft as required.
 - (2) Drill \(\frac{7}{8} \) inch dia mounting hole.
- (3) Remove antenna rod #12441, knurled nut #11910, and washer #11950.
- (4) Leaving a suitable number of #11911 spacers in place, insert the box from the inside, orienting it to provide the most desirable routing of the coax cable.
- (5) Replace washer and knurled nut from the outside, and tighten securely.
- (6) Replace antenna rod and tighten securely. Connecting the Coaxial Cable—
- (1) Determine the length of cable required to connect the antenna with the transmitter.
- (2) Fabricate the coaxial cable assembly using ARC #11318 Cable and ARC #11337 Plugs in accordance with assembly specification #11345, Figure 55.
- (3) Install the cable and clamp or tie it in place.

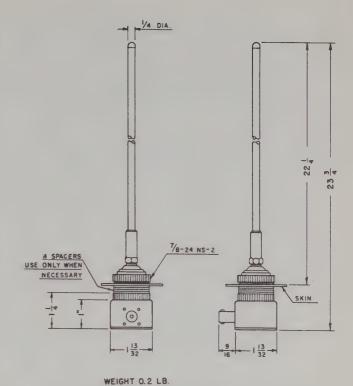


Figure 3—A.R.C. Type A-12 Antenna Dimensions

3. TYPE A-15 VHF ANTENNA

a. Preferred location: This antenna is designed for either top or bottom mounting. Since the A-15 only extends about 8 inches from the mounting surface on the aircraft, belly mounting is practical. The best radiation pattern is generally obtained with bottom mounting. With top mounting the radiation pattern is about the same as for the Type A-12. The comments pertaining to the other installation requirements of the Type A-12 also apply to the Type A-15. See Figure 4 for overall dimensions.

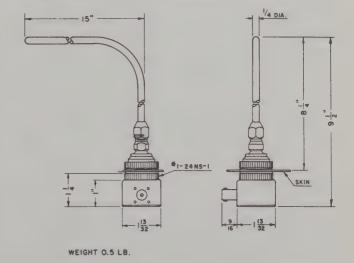


Figure 4—A.R.C. Type A-15 Antenna Dimensions

- b. Installation: Mounting the Antenna-
- (1) Install stiffening doubler in skin of aircraft as required.
 - (2) Drill one inch dia mounting hole.
- (3) Remove antenna rod #16647, knurled nut #16626 and spring washer #16634. Care should be taken to hold the stud on the antenna with a wrench while turning the antenna rod locking nut to prevent damage to the flexible rubber antenna mount.
- (4) Leaving spacer #16627 in place if required, insert the box from the inside, orienting it to provide the most favorable routing of the coax cable.
- (5) Replace spring washer and knurled nut from the outside and tighten securely.
- (6) Replace antenna rod with bent portion pointing aft, and securely tighten locking nut; again taking care to keep the stud on the antenna from turning while the locking nut is being turned.

Connecting the Coaxial Cable—

(1) Instructions are the same as for the Type A-12.

4. FIXED WIRE ANTENNA.

- a. Preferred location: This type of antenna may be either top or bottom mounted. Bottom mounting is recommended because of reduced precipitation static; however, consideration must be given to adequate ground clearance as this location is somewhat more vulnerable than top mounting.
- b. Installation: Specific installation instructions cannot be given because the details of installation vary with each job, but the following suggestions should prove helpful when installation of an antenna of this type is contemplated. For use with R-10A and R-11A Receivers, the antenna should be either a balanced "T" or an "L" type about 12 feet long. The lead-in should be at least 18 inches long and as nearly vertical in flight as possible. The portion of the lead-in which is inside the airplane should be as short as possible and kept well clear of metallic parts.

See "Instruction Book for ARC Type R-20, 75 Mc, Marker Beacon Receiver" for a description of the antenna best suited for use with that unit.

Figure 5 shows antenna fabrication details.

c. Precaution: Shielded wire should not be used for the lead-in.

D. MECHANICAL LINKAGES

The ARC #6151 Mechanical Linkage Assembly has been superseded by an improved version designated Type MC-215 (ARC #16158). Aircraft Radio Corporation will no longer supply the ARC #6151 Assembly or any components peculiar thereto, namely: Casing #3406, Sleeve #6585, or Nut #1167.

Henceforth, only Type MC-215 (ARC #16158) Mechanical Linkage Assemblies or components will be supplied. The MC-215 consists of:

Shafting	ARC #1174
Casing	ARC #8601
Spline	ARC #6788 (2 per assy)
Sleeve	ARC #11036 (2 per assy)
Nut	ARC #11035 (2 per assy)
Tag	ARC #16163

The A.R.C. Type W-10 Mechanical Linkage Tool is used to facilitate precision assembly of the MC-215 Mechanical Linkage. Existing Type A-7660A Assembly Tools (used with ARC #6151) may be altered for use with MC-215 by means of the conversion kit ARC #16267. This kit consists of the following:

Qty.	Description	ARC Part No.
1	Holder	16260
1	Die	16261
1	Pin	16262
2	Punch	15315
2	Set Screw	4140
1	Nameplate	16263

There is also a conversion kit available for those users of the W-10 Tool who have a supply of ARC #6151 components on hand and wish to adapt the W-10 for use with ARC #6151 Mechanical Linkage Assemblies. This conversion kit (ARC #16268) consists of the following:

Qty.	Description	ARC Part No.
1	Holder	15314
2	Punch	15315
1	Die	15316
1	Pin	15319
2	Set Screw	4140
1	Nameplate	15322

A carefully prepared, properly installed mechanical linkage will rotate freely and smoothly. To obtain optimum results with mechanical linkages, the recommendations regarding storage, assembly, and installation should be observed.

FINAL INSPECTION FOR TORQUE ON TUNING CONTROLS

ARC Torque Indicator #16795, or equivalent, may be used to determine the torque required to turn a tuning control at a steady slow rate. Limits of inch-ounces of torque should be set up for every installation and rigidly adhered to. ARC will establish standards in conjunction with the engineering departments of aircraft companies installing the equipment. Runs of 6 feet with few bends, and a single tuning control, will probably

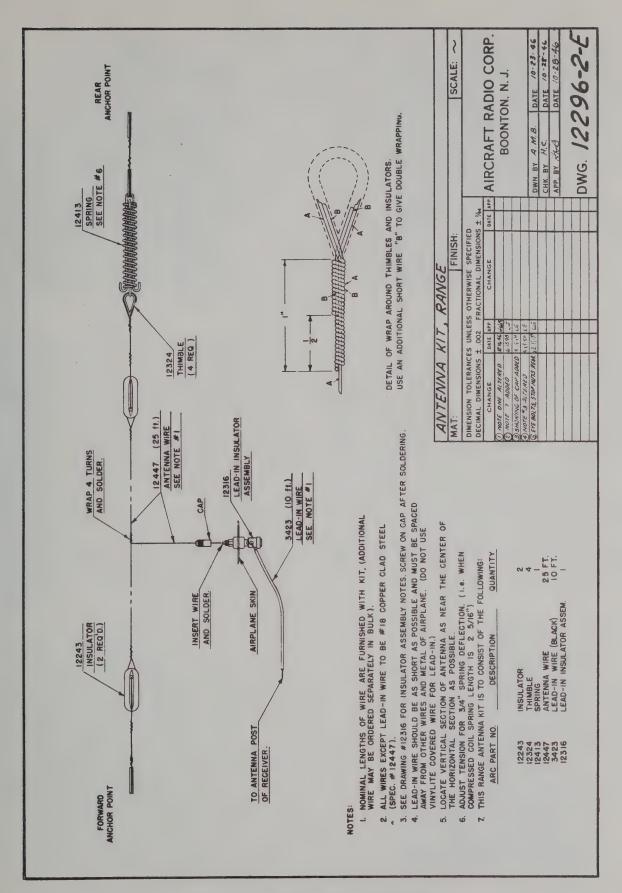


Figure 5—Range Antenna Assembly Details

have a limit of about 7 inch-ounces. If a dual control is used with similar lengths, the limits will probably be about 10 inch-ounces. Torque requirements above 15 inch-ounces will result in unacceptable operation of the radio equipment and must be avoided at all costs. In most installations, considerably lower torque standards will be set. A torque measurement must be made on every control before acceptance of the equipment.

1. STORAGE: Care must be exercised in the handling of bulk lengths of casing and shafting if properly operating mechanical linkages are to be obtained. They should be stored coiled in loose loops in a box, or on an 18" to 24" dia. spool. They must never be hung on hooks or laid on open shelves where there is a possibility of kinking, twisting or other distortion.

2. ASSEMBLY:

TOOLS REQUIRED: ARC Type W-10 Tool, 1½ to 2 pound hammer, hacksaw, side cutters, and file.

- a. Determine required length of Shafting.
- b. Swage shafting approximately 1.5 inches centered at the proposed cut-off point using "Swage Shafting" position on tool. Shafting must be held concentric with axis of die for at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on either side of the die to prevent kinks. Never cut shafting until it has been swaged to prevent unwrapping. See Figure 6a. Use a hammer blow only sufficiently heavy to drive the two halves of tool together. Repeat hammer blows if necessary to swage shafting properly.
- c. Cut shafting at cut-off point using "Cut Shafting" position on tool and a hammer blow only heavy enough to effect the cut-off. See Figure 6b.

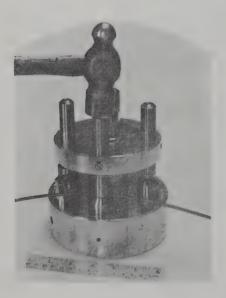


Figure 6a

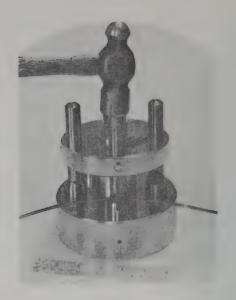


Figure 6b

d. If casing other than that supplied by A.R.C. is used, collapse (push back) a 1.5 foot portion of the casing to be used in the assembly. Mark off exactly one foot on the collapsed casing. Now stretch this one foot portion with about a 15 pound pull with the hands and measure the increase in length between marks. Next stretch with a 15 pound force somewhat more casing than will be used and mark the stretched out casing longer than the shaft length by one-half the increase measured above, for each foot of shaft length. From the length thus determined, subtract one inch and saw casing as in Figure 6c. The above method of determining casing length is made necessary by varying amounts of "accordion" action in the different manufacturing lots. If casing supplied by A.R.C. is used, it is only necessary to stretch casing with a 15

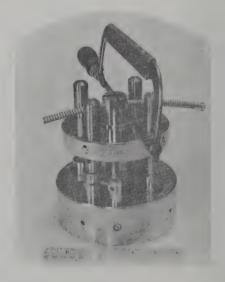


Figure 6c

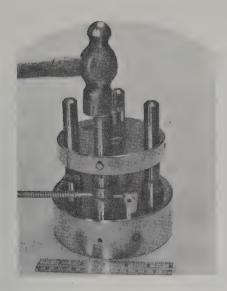
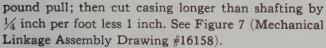


Figure 6d



- e. Trim burrs from end of casing using side cutters and file.
- f. Place Nut over casing with threads toward end of casing.
- g. Place Sleeve over end of casing inserting casing into sleeve as far as possible. (Be sure it butts against inner end of sleeve). Shove sleeve and casing onto guide pin at "Stake Casing" position until end of sleeve is against post. Figure 6d. Swing sleeve and pin into position for staking and strike blow only hard enough to drive the two halves of the tool together. Rotate casing 90 degrees and stake sleeve to the casing again. Continue this procedure for the remaining two 90 degree positions. Repeat for the other end of casing.
- h. Push Spline over swaged end of shafting as far as it will go. Center hub of spline (with shafting inserted) in "Crimp Spline" position on tool and crimp spline to shafting using a fairly sharp hammer blow. Figure 6e. Again, strike tool only hard enough to drive the two halves of tool together or repeat hammer blow to accomplish this result. Make certain that flats crimped on shafting are parallel to flats on the tool.
 - i. Lubrication:

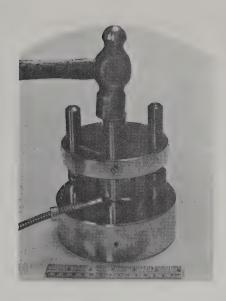


Figure 6e

For shafting: Standard Oil Co. "Univis #40" or equivalent. For threads of nuts: anti-seize compound (zinc dust and vaseline).

- j. Insert shafting into casing. Push back (or collapse) casing as required to expose swaged end of shafting. Use thin wrapping of tape to prevent shafting from sliding back into casing.
 - k. Repeat Step (h) to complete linkage.
- 3. INSTALLATION: Properly assembled mechanical linkages will work smoothly over distances as long as 25 feet provided correct installation procedure is observed. The following considerations should be kept in mind when installing mechanical linkages:
- a. The linkage route should be planned with a minimum of bends.
- b. In order to reduce the number of bends in some installations, it may be desirable to use a right angle coupling, ARC part #6357, instead of the usual straight connection.
- c. All bends must be on as large a radius as practicable. The minimum radius permissable is 5 inches.
- d. The mechanical linkage should not be laced in with cables, but should be secured to the airframe (in as few places as possible); only enough to hold it securely in place.

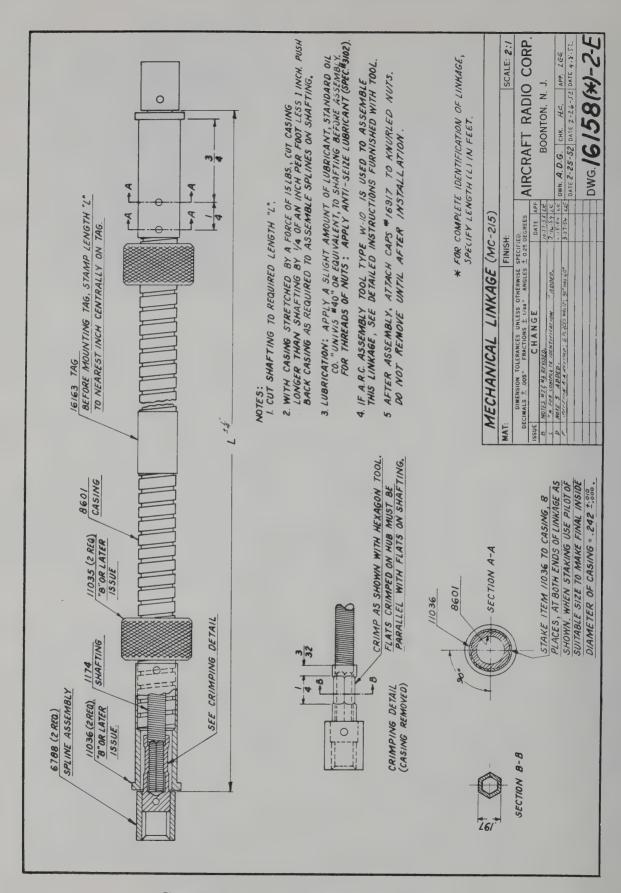


Figure 7—Type MC-215 Mechanical Linkage Details

SECTION III

EQUIPMENT OPERATION

A. R-10A AND R-11A RECEIVERS

- 1. FINAL ADJUSTMENTS AFTER INSTAL-LATION
 - a. Align tuning dial with receiver as follows:
- (1) Connect mechanical linkage to receiver and control unit.
- (2) Rotate tuning control counter-clockwise to bring the receiver gang condenser to its minimum-capacitance mechanical stop. (Do not force beyond this point.)
- (3) Disengage mechanical linkage and turn tuning control until the dot about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond the high frequency end of the dial calibration comes directly under the fiducial mark.
- (4) Replace mechanical linkage being careful not to change the relative position of the shafting or tuning dial.
- (5) Check the accuracy of tuning dial positioning by tuning in several stations of known frequency.
 - b. Align input trimmer as follows:
 - (1) ANT-LOOP switch in "ANT" position.
 - (2) Turn receiver ON to maximum sensitivity.
- (3) Tune receiver near to high frequency end of the dial to a place where there is no signal.
- (4) Adjust ALIGN INPUT control for maximum background noise.
- (5) Tune in stations across the band to check sensitivity.
- (6) This alignment will be correct for loop operation, as well as antenna, over the entire frequency range of the receiver.

2. TO OPERATE RECEIVER ON THE RANGE ANTENNA

- a. Turn combined power switch and sensitivity control full clockwise.
- b. Set ANT-LOOP switch to the "ANT" position.
 - c. Tune to desired station frequency.
- d. Reduce sensitivity until the audio output drops sharply and substantially.
 - e. Check station identification.

The receiver should never be operated at full sensitivity on a range signal unless the signal is very weak because course broadening may result. In passing, note that the audio output level is adjusted by man-

ually varying receiver sensitivity rather than by using some means of varying volume in the af stage. This method is used so that the incoming signal level may be kept below the range of avc action. AVC action is desirable when receiving ground-to-air communications, but its presence is highly undesirable in an application where determination of relative signal strength is a requirement.

3. TO OPERATE RECEIVER ON THE LOOP ANTENNA

- a. Proceed exactly as in 2a, b, c, d, and e above.
- b. Then set ANT-LOOP switch to "LOOP" position.
- c. Rotate L-10A Loop and adjust sensitivity for sharpest minimum signal. Alternately readjust the loop position and sensitivity control until this sharply defined null is obtained.
 - d. Read the bearing on the loop control dial.

This is the bearing from the airplane heading. Two such nulls, 180 degrees apart, will be found. This ambiguity must be resolved by knowing one's general position with respect to the transmitting station. If this position is not known, a simple method to determine it is to reduce the volume of the received signal to the weakest that can be heard and fly directly toward (or away) from the station. If the signal increases, the airplane is heading toward the station. If the signal fades out permanently the airplane is headed away from the station.

An alternate method is as follows:

- a. Set the Loop Control Unit to 0 degrees.
- b. Head the airplane into a null signal and note the gyro compass reading "G₁."
 - c. Fly for about 5 minutes at $G_1 + 90$ degrees.
- d. Head the airplane into the null signal, turning back toward the G_1 heading, and note the gyro reading G_2 .
- e. If G_2 is less than G_1 , the heading G_1 is TOWARD the transmitting station; if G_2 is greater than G_1 , the heading G_1 is AWAY from the station.

Note:

In some installations more than one low frequency receiver may be installed. Care should be taken that only one low frequency receiver is used on "LOOP" at a time. Optimum results are obtained only when one receiver is operated on "LOOP."

B. R-15 AND R-19 RECEIVERS

1. ADJUSTMENT AFTER INSTALLATION

- a. Align tuning dial with receiver in the same manner as outlined in paragraph A.1.a, page 21.
- b. With vol. control full on, adjust squelch potentiometer (if provided) until receiver hiss just disappears.

2. TO OPERATE RECEIVER

- a. Turn combined power switch and volume control full clockwise.
- b. Set the LO-HI switch (if provided) to "LO." Ordinarily the "LO" position will provide a strong enough signal. For outputs that cannot be sufficiently increased by means of the volume control, use the "HI" position.
- c. Tune in the desired station, reducing the volume so that the signal is weak as the station is tuned in.
- d. When the station is tuned in accurately, increase the volume to the desired level.
- e. If the installation contains a K-13 Osc.-Relay Unit for "whistle-through" tuning then the receiver may be tuned precisely to any of the transmitter crystal frequencies by pressing the receiver tuning crank while tuning for maximum "whistle."

C. K-13 OSCILLATOR-RELAY UNIT

1. ADJUSTMENT AFTER INSTALLATION

a. With Receiver VOL control set at maximum and a Ballantine Model 300 VTVM, or equivalent, connected across a 300 ohm load on TEL, set TRANS switch to any operable VHF position and adjust VHF WHISTLE LEVEL control for 1 volt output.

2. TO OPERATE K-13

a. Press receiver tuning crank while tuning for maximum "whistle."

D. T-11A, T-11B, T-13 AND T-13A TRANSMITTERS

1. ADJUSTMENT AFTER INSTALLATION

- a. When the transmitter is installed in an airplane, it is possible that the antenna tuned circuit may be slightly off resonance. This condition may be checked as follows:
- (1) See that the antenna is connected normally.
- (2) Connect de voltmeter from "Test Point" to ground.
- (3) Set "TRANS" switch to the frequency nearest to the center of the band employed.
- (4) Depress microphone button and check antenna circuit for maximum meter indication.

2. TRANSMITTER CRYSTALS

Transmitter crystals are located inside the transmitter as shown in Figure 11. Crystals are ordinarily installed in ascending order of frequency starting with the lowest frequency in position #1. Crystals supplied are ARC #14958. These are accurate to .01% and are hermetically sealed inside bakelite housings. Crystals are normally ground for 1/12 operating frequency, but crystals ground for 1/18 operating frequency may be used alone or in combination with "1/12" crystals.

CAUTION:

OPERATING FREQUENCIES SHOULD BE KEPT WITHIN A 2 MC SPREAD; A GREATER SPREAD WILL RESULT IN A LOSS OF POWER OUTPUT AT THE EXTREMES OF THE BAND. For the T-11A or T-11B Transmitter, the 2 Mc may be anywhere from 116-132 Mc. For the T-13 or T-13A Transmitter, the 2 Mc spread may be anywhere from 125-148 Mc. For frequencies below 132 Mc in the T-13 or T-13A Transmitter, a capacity plate (ARC #15392 for the T-13 and ARC #15900 for the T-13A) must be installed. Whenever a capacity plate is installed or removed, the transmitter must be realigned for maximum rf output.

2. TO OPERATE TRANSMITTER

- a. Turn vhf receiver on.
- b. Set "TRANS" switch to desired frequency channel or, if interphone is desired, to "INT" position.
- c. Depress microphone button, and speak directly into microphone.
 - d. Release microphone button to receive.

NOTE

It is unlawful to operate a radio transmitter without an operator's license and a station license. Aircraft Radio Corporation assists each owner of Type 12 Communication Equipment to obtain an operator's and a station license by including application forms for both licenses. Fill out the "Application for Non-Scheduled Aircraft Radio Station License," Form 404A, under paragraphs 2 and 11 as follows:

Manufacturer: Aircraft Radio Corp. Type: T-11B (or Type T-13A) VHF

Transmitter

Model Number: None

Satisfactory information for paragraphs 12 to 16 on the same form is as follows:

"All technical data is on file with FCC."

SECTION IV

ALIGNMENT AND TEST PROCEDURE

A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these instructions is to provide a standardized procedure for alignment and test of the radio receivers and transmitters which are a part of the A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment. The conditions under which the aligning and testing are to be done are specified herein. These conditions must be carefully observed if proper results are to be obtained. The "Test Range" or "Average" figures appearing in Tables V and VI characterize the performance of new equipment as it leaves the factory. Since some variation from the nominal values of the electrical components is to be expected through age and use, it is possible that a change in "Test Range" values will be found after the equipment has been in service for some time.

B. TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The following is a list of apparatus required to align and test the ARC Type 12 Equipment:

- 1. Standard Signal Generator, frequency range 85 kc-15 Mc, accurately calibrated and free of fm.
- 2. Audio Oscillator, Hewlett-Packard Model 200-B, or equivalent.
- 3. Signal Generator, Boonton Radio Type 202-B, or equivalent (for vhf receivers only).
- 4. R-F Wattmeter, such as Bird Termaline Model 61.
- 5. Vacuum Tube Voltmeter, Ballantine Model 300, or equivalent.
 - 6. Multimeter, 20,000 ohm-per-volt type.
 - 7. ARC Type 12 Bench Test Kit.
 - 8. Headset (High Impedance).
 - 9. Microphone (carbon).
- 10. DC power source adjustable between the limits of 12-14 volts or 26-28 volts depending on equipment voltage rating.
- 11. Test Crystal Units, (ARC #14958 or ARC #10714) one each for frequencies specified in Table IV.

Note:

Signal generator calibration should be frequently checked by means of a crystal calibrator or other standard signal source to assure the signal generator accuracy required in the alignment and calibration checks.

C. SENSE AND PREFERRED SETTING OF TRIMMER CAPACITORS

When a receiver leaves the factory, all trimmer capacitors are left in such a position that further rotation clockwise will increase capacity. Maximum capacitance position is indicated when the top of the cross (or line) on the rotor shaft is aligned with the fiducial line.

D. BEFORE STARTING RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

Connect up equipment as shown in Figure 8. Turn on, set SENS control on Test Unit for maximum gain, and warm up for 15 minutes at rated supply voltage. The following conditions, unless otherwise specified, are used throughout the alignment procedures:

- 1. Input supply voltage: 13v dc (for 14 volt receivers) or 27v dc (for 28 volt receivers) measured at pin 2 on dynamotor receptacle with dynamotor in place.
 - 2. Telephone output load: 300 ohms.
 - 3. Modulation: 30% at 400 cps.
 - 4. Sensitivity control: Set at maximum sensitivity.

The terms "High Dial," "Mid Dial," and "Low Dial" refer to the frequencies so listed at the top of Tables V and VI.

E. RECEIVER ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

- 1. IF ALIGNMENT FOR ARC TYPE R-10A AND R-11A RECEIVERS
 - a. Remove top cover plate.
- b. Connect 5-ohm signal generator source in series with a $\cdot 006~\mu f$ capacitor to mixer-grid test jack. (See Figure 9 for test jack location.)
- c. Set signal generator frequency to receiver if \pm .01%, modulation on. R-10A if is 239 kc. R-11A if is 85 kc.
- d. Remove knurled caps from if coupling units and pull up the variable coupling rods to their full extension.
- e. Adjust the if trimming capacitors of the third if coupling unit for greatest possible receiver output, but see g. below. Read output voltage on ac electronic voltmeter connected as shown in Figure 8.
- f. Adjust the capacitors of the second if coupling unit and then those of the first if coupling unit in the same manner.

- g. Keep the maximum receiver output below 1 volt by appropriate readjustment of signal generator output level during the trimming process.
- h. Increase signal generator output so that the cathode current is reduced to approximately 5 ma and adjust the #2 trimmer of the third if coupling unit for maximum output.

Note:

In cases where noise output interferes with proper alignment, the percent modulation may be increased provided the signal generator output level is such as to produce less than 1 volt output in 300 ohms with 30% modulation.

2. RF ALIGNMENT FOR ARC TYPE R-10A AND R-11A RECEIVERS

(This alignment should not be done until the if alignment above is completed.)

- a. Remove top dust shield.
- b. Leave the if coupling rods up.
- c. Connect 5-ohm signal generator source to "A" antenna post. (Connect to "L" antenna post on those receivers having 2 antenna posts, one marked "A" and one marked "L.")
- d. Set signal generator to "High Dial" frequency, modulation on.
- e. Tune receiver to "High Dial" frequency as accurately as possible.
- f. Set oscillator series trimmer capacitor C-516 (C-616 on R-11A) to about mid-capacity. This adjustment is made through access hole on extreme right of metal enclosure under dust shield (viewed from front of receiver). See Figure 9.
- g. Adjust the oscillator shunt trimmer C-504F (C-604F on R-11A) for maximum receiver output voltage. This adjustment is made through center access hole. See Figure 9.
- h. Adjust the rf amplifier shunt trimmer C-504C (C-604C on R-11A) for maximum receiver output voltage. This adjustment is made through access hole on the left. See Figure 9.
- i. Trim the ALIGN INPUT control on the receiver panel for maximum output.
- j. Keep maximum receiver output voltage below 1 volt by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level during the preceding trimming processes.
- k. Set signal generator to "Low Dial" frequency
 ± .1%, modulation on.
- 1. Tune receiver for maximum output in the "Low Dial" region.
- m. Adjust the oscillator series trimmer C-516 (C-616 on R-11A) for maximum output while slightly

rocking the receiver gang capacitor within the "Low Dial" region.

- n. Maximum receiver output must be kept below 1 volt by adjusting signal generator output level during this process.
- o. Set signal generator and receiver to "High Dial" frequency.
- p. Adjust oscillator shunt trimmer C-504F (C-604F on R-11A) for maximum output.
- q. Use no greater signal generator output level than is required for this final adjustment.
- r. Push variable if coupling rods down, and replace knurled caps.

3. IF ALIGNMENT FOR ARC TYPE R-15 AND R-19 RECEIVERS

- a. Connect 5-ohm signal generator source through test probe to mixer-grid test jack and to adjacent ground. (See Figure 10 for test jack location.)
- b. Set signal generator frequency to receiver if $\pm .01\%$, modulation on. R-15 and R-19 if is 15 Mc.
 - c. Tune receiver to "High Dial" frequency.
- d. Set Function Switch on Test Unit to "HI" position.
- e. Remove knurled cap from each if coupling unit.
- f. Beginning with the fourth if coupling unit, make a preliminary alignment of all eight if trimming capacitors by adjusting each one for maximum receiver output voltage.
- g. Throughout this procedure keep the maximum receiver output below 1 volt by appropriate readjustment of the signal generator output level.
- h. For final if alignment, detune the #1 trimmer of the fourth if coupling unit in whichever direction gives the maximum detuning, and then adjust the #2 trimmer of the same unit for maximum output. Then, without any readjustment of #2 trimmer, adjust #1 trimmer for maximum output. During this procedure, keep the maximum receiver output below 1 volt by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output.
- i. Repeat this final alignment process successively on the third, second, and first if coupling units.
 - j. Replace knurled caps.

4. RF ALIGNMENT FOR ARC TYPE R-15 AND R-19 RECEIVERS

- a. Set Test Unit Function Switch to "HI" position.
- b. Connect 25 ohm signal generator source to the antenna receptacle.
- c. Set signal generator to "High Dial" frequency, modulation on.

- d. Tune receiver to "High Dial" frequency as accurately as possible.
- e. Using the special capacitor alignment tool, ARC #10307, adjust the rf oscillator trimmer capacitor. See Figure 10 for trimmer location. Adjust for maximum receiver output. This adjustment is extremely critical and should be rechecked several times to be sure that the point of maximum output has actually been obtained.
- f. In the order listed, adjust the second rf amplifier trimmer, the first rf amplifier trimmer, and the antenna trimmer for maximum output voltage.
- g. The receiver output must be kept below 2 volts during this procedure by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level.

Note:

The rf oscillator trimmer will require readjustment each time the rf oscillator tube is replaced.

F. BEFORE STARTING TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

- 1. Interconnect equipment as shown in Figure 8.
- 2. Connect 20,000 ohm per volt meter across V + and G on Test Unit.
- 3. Insert crystals in transmitter. It is recommended that the crystals be installed in ascending order of frequency, starting with the lowest frequency in crystal position #1. See Figure 11.
- 4. Turn equipment on and warm up for 15 minutes at rated supply voltage.

Note:

- a. Antenna output load is provided by OUTPUT CIRCUIT in Test Unit.
- b. Sidetone load is provided by 300 ohm headset plugged in TEL jack.
- c. The T-13 and T-13A Transmitters must have a capacity plate installed for operation on frequencies below 132 Mc; capacity plate ARC #15392 for the T-13, and capacity plate ARC #15900 for the T-13A. Whenever a capacity plate is installed or removed, the transmitter must be realigned for maximum rf output.

G. TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

- 1. Set Function Switch on Test Unit to the middle frequency position.
- 2. With microphone button depressed, adjust first multiplier tuned circuit (marked #1 on schematic diagram and on chassis) for maximum indication on 20,000 ohm per volt meter.
- 3. Adjust tripler tuned circuit (marked #2) for maximum meter indication.
- 4. Adjust antenna tuned circuit (marked #3) for maximum meter indication.
 - 5. Repeat steps (2), (3) and (4).

Note:

Tuning Slug Positions.

Table III shows normal positions of tuning slugs. Abnormal slug tuning positions may

TABLE III

	Slug tu	rns up from b	oottom*	Slug turns up from bottom*					
Frequency (Mc)	Slug #1	T-11A Transmitter $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Slug #1	Slug #2	Slug #3				
	T	'-11A Transmitter T-11B Transmitter							
116	2 ± 3/4	1½ ± ½	12 ± 1	$3 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	4 ± 1	$12\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{2}$			
124	$6\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{4}$	4½ ± ¾	$8\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4} \pm 1$	7 ± 1½	9 ± 1			
132	12 ± 1½	7 ± ½	$6\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	13 ± 1½	$9\frac{3}{4} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	$5 \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$			
	T	-13 Transmitt	er	T-	13A Transmit	ter			
132	$3\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$	4 ± 3/4	$12 \pm 1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2}$	4½ ± 1	$13\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{2}$			
140	$7\frac{3}{4} \pm 1$	$6\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \pm 1$	$7 \pm \frac{3}{4}$	7 ± 1	$10\frac{1}{4} \pm 1$			
148	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$8\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2} \pm 1\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} \pm 1\frac{1}{4}$			

^{* 17} turns total excursion available on each slug.

result from any of the three following conditions:

- a. Alignment of tuned circuit on an undesired harmonic of the crystal frequency.
 - b. Incorrect crystal frequency.
 - c. Incorrect LC value of tuned circuit.

Note:

When the transmitter is installed in an airplane, it is possible that the antenna tuned circuit may be slightly off resonance. In many instances the change in output may be negligible; however, it is well to make a quick check. Connect a dc voltmeter from Test Point in transmitter to ground, depress microphone button, and check antenna circuit (marked #3) for maximum meter indication.

H. TEST PROCEDURE

1. TEST CONDITIONS

Before the following tests are made on a receiver, the receiver must have been completely aligned and connected to Test Unit as shown in Figure 8. Just preceding these tests, it should be warmed up for 15 minutes at rated supply voltage. The following conditions, unless otherwise specified, are used throughout the tests and apply to all receivers:

- a. Input supply voltage: 13v dc (for 14 volt receivers) or 27v dc (for 28 volt receivers) measured at pin 2 on dynamotor receptacle with dynamotor in place.
- b. Telephone output load: 300-ohms pure resistance.
 - c. Modulation: 30% at 400 cps.
 - d. Audio fidelity reference frequency: 400 cps.
- e. Sensftivity control: Set at maximum sensitivity.
- f. Function Switch set on "HI" position when testing Type R-15 and R-19 Receivers.
 - g. Signal source:
- (1) Type R-10A and R-11A Receivers—To "Antenna" post (5 ohm signal generator output resistance). To "Loop" post (5 ohm signal generator output resistance) through "Loop Circuit" on Test Unit. To mixer-grid test jack (5-ohm signal generator output resistance) through .006 μf capacitor.
- (2) Type R-15 and R-19 Receivers—To "Antenna" receptacle (25-ohm signal generator output resistance). To mixer-grid test jack (5-ohm signal generator output resistance) through Test Probe ARC #16139. Test Probe ground connection must be adjacent to test jack.

h. The ALIGN INPUT control is to be trimmed only at "High Dial," with maximum sensitivity, and with signal generator connected to antenna post. It must not be readjusted at other frequencies, or with loop input.

2. DEFINITIONS

- a. The terms "High Dial," "Mid Dial," and "Low Dial" refer to the frequencies so listed at the top of Tables V and VI.
- b. The column headed "Test No." in Tables V and VI serves to correlate the test data with the directions for testing given in subsections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 under corresponding numerical headings.
- c. Sensitivity is defined as the signal input (in microvolts) required to produce an output of 10 milliwatts into 300 ohm resistive load (1.73 volts across 300 ohms) with receiver tuned to resonance, and the signal generator rf modulated 30% at 400 cps.

3. TESTING ARC TYPE R-10A RECEIVER

Test 1. Meters: With 0 signal input and maximum sensitivity, (a) measure high voltage between "HV+" and "G" on Test Unit with 20,000 ohm/volt dc voltmeter. (b) Measure cathode current at "CATHODE CURRENT" test jack on Test Unit with 0-20 ma. dc milliammeter.

- Test 2. "High Dial" (H) Sensitivity: Connect signal generator to antenna post. Set signal generator at (H) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (H) frequency. Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts into 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.
- Test 3. Sensitivity at Mixer Grid: Connect signal generator to mixer grid test jack.
- a. Measure if sensitivity by tuning signal generator to if frequency using low output (insufficient to operate avc).
- b. Measure mixer-grid rf sensitivity as in (a) but with signal generator tuned to (H) frequency and keeping receiver tuned to resonance.
- Test 4. Sensitivity Control: Connect signal generator to antenna post and set signal generator to (H). Tune receiver to resonance at (H). Increase signal generator output 50,000 times (H) sensitivity, increase resistance of SENS control on Test Unit, and measure ohms required for 10 milliwatts output.
- Test 5a. Electrical Instability: At (H), remove modulation, increase signal generator output to 0.5 volt and test receiver for instability by tuning the frequency control and simultaneously exploring the sensitivity control range. Instability will be evidenced

by motorboating, substantially constant pitch tones, or other unnatural noises, excluding "tweets."

Test 5b. Mechanical Instability: Check for microphonic tubes or evidence of other mechanical instability.

Test 6. AVC Knee Output: At (H), keeping receiver tuned to resonance, increase signal generator output until cathode current is reduced by 1 ma. Measure receiver output.

Test 7. AVC: Increase signal generator output to 0.1 volt. Measure receiver output keeping receiver tuned to resonance.

Test 8. Overload: Increase signal generator output to 0.5 volt. Measure receiver output keeping receiver tuned to resonance.

Test 9. Selectivity: At (H), set signal generator output to 50 microvolts, reduce SENS control until receiver output is 1 volt at resonance. Increase signal generator output to 500 microvolts. Keeping receiver frequency at (H), raise signal generator frequency to a point above (H) where the receiver output is again 1 volt. Record signal generator dial setting. Then lower signal generator frequency to a point below (H) where the receiver output is again 1 volt. Record signal generator dial setting. Selectivity for 10:1 down is the difference between the recorded signal generator dial settings expressed in kc.

Test 10. Loop Sensitivity: Adjust sensitivity control to give 3 microvolt sensitivity at (H). Connect signal generator through LOOP CIRCUIT on Test Unit to loop receptacle on receiver. Switch Test Unit function switch to LOOP position and measure sensitivity (1/10) of indicated signal generator microvolts, due to loop circuit attenuation). e.g. Assume that for a certain receiver a signal generator output of 18 microvolts is required to produce the standard receiver output of 10 milliwatts into a 300 ohm load under the conditions of Test 10. Then 1/10 of $18\mu v = 1.8\mu v$. Therefore, the receiver under test would meet the Loop Sensitivity requirement specified in Table V.

Test 11. Audio Fidelity: Set signal generator to 50 microvolts output. Keep receiver tuned to resonance. Adjust SENS control to give 2 volts output. Use this receiver output as reference. Change modulation frequency to 200 and 2000 cps and measure the 200 and 2000 cps fidelity. Fidelity is defined as the ratio of output voltage at any specified modulation frequency to output voltage at the reference modulation frequency expressed in percent.

Test 12. "Mid Dial" (M) Calibration: Set SENS control to give 3 microvolt sensitivity at (H), set receiver to exact (M) frequency and adjust signal generator to frequency at which receiver is resonant. Keep receiver output below 2 volts by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level. The differ-

ence between the signal generator dial frequency and (M) frequency (expressed in kc) is the calibration error.

Test 13. "Mid Dial" (M) Sensitivity: Set SENS control to give 3 microvolts sensitivity at (H), set signal generator at (M) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (M) frequency. Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts into 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.

Test 14. Noise:

- a. No Signal: Set SENS to maximum sensitivity, signal generator output to minimum and detune signal generator at least 10 kc from (L). Measure receiver output at (L).
- b. Radio (Antenna): Adjust SENS control for 3 microvolts sensitivity at (H) and with 3 microvolts input applied to receiver, remove modulation. Measure receiver output.
- c. Audio: Modulation on. Reduce SENS control to minimum sensitivity and measure receiver output.

Test 15. "Low Dial" (L) Calibration: Set SENS control to give 3 microvolt sensitivity at (H), set receiver to exact (L) frequency and adjust signal generator to frequency at which receiver is resonant. Keep receiver output below 2 volts by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level—the difference between the signal generator dial frequency and (L) frequency (expressed in kc) is the calibration error.

Test 16. "Low Dial" (L) Sensitivity: Set SENS control to give 3 microvolts sensitivity at (H), set signal generator at (L) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (L) frequency. Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts into 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.

Test 17. Selectivity: At (L), set signal generator output to 50 microvolts, reduce SENS control until receiver output is 1 volt at resonance. Increase signal generator output to 100 microvolts. Keeping receiver frequency at (L), raise signal generator frequency to a point above (L) where the receiver output is again 1 volt. Record signal generator dial setting. Then lower signal generator frequency to a point below (L) where the receiver output is again 1 volt. Record signal generator dial setting. Selectivity for 2:1 down is the difference between the recorded signal generator dial settings expressed in kc.

4. TESTING ARC TYPE R-11A RECEIVER

Directions for testing are the same as for Type R-10A except the following:

Test 11. Audio Fidelity: Measure 200 and 1000

cps fidelity in the same manner as in subsection 3, Test 11.

5. TESTING ARC TYPE R-15 AND R-19 RECEIVERS

Test 1. Meters: Read meters with 0 signal input and maximum sensitivity.

Test 2. "High Dial" Sensitivity: Connect signal generator to antenna receptacle. Set signal generator at (H) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (H) frequency. Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts into 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.

Test 3. IF Sensitivity at Mixer-Grid: Connect signal generator through test probe to mixer-grid test jack. Measure if sensitivity by tuning signal generator to if frequency using low output (insufficient to operate avc).

Test 4. Sensitivity Control: Connect signal generator to antenna receptacle and set signal generator to (H). Tune receiver to resonance at (H). Increase signal generator output 50,000 times (H) sensitivity, increase resistance of SENS control on Test Unit, and measure ohms required for 10 milliwatts output.

Test 5a. Electrical Instability: At (H) remove modulation, increase signal generator output to 0.2 volts and test receiver for instability by tuning the frequency control and simultaneously exploring the sensitivity control range. Instability will be evidenced by motorboating, substantially constant pitch tones, or other unnatural noises, excluding "tweets."

Test 5b. Mechanical Instability: Check for microphonic tubes or evidence of other mechanical instability.

Test 6. AVC Knee Output: At (H) keeping receiver tuned to resonance, increase signal generator output until cathode current is reduced by 1 ma. Measure receiver output.

Test 7. AVC: Increase signal generator output to 0.1 volts. Measure receiver output keeping receiver tuned to resonance.

Test 8. Overload: Increase signal generator output to 0.2 volts and measure receiver output keeping receiver tuned to resonance.

Test 9. Selectivity: To determine band width at 1000:1 down, at (H) set signal generator level to produce 2 volts receiver output at resonance. Increase signal generator output voltage 1000 times. Keeping receiver frequency at (H), raise signal generator frequency to a point above (H) where the receiver output is again 2 volts. Record signal generator dial setting. Then lower signal generator frequency to a point below (H) where the receiver output is again 2 volts. Record signal generator dial setting. Selectivity for

1000:1 down is the difference between the recorded signal generator dial settings expressed in kc. Determine band width at 2:1 down in a like manner except that signal generator output voltage is increased 2 times instead of 1000 times.

Test 10. Not applicable.

Test 11. Audio Fidelity: Set signal generator to 50 microvolts output. Keep receiver tuned to resonance. Adjust SENS control to give 2 volts output. Use this receiver output as reference. Change modulalation frequency to 200 and 5000 cps and measure the 200 and 5000 cps fidelity. Fidelity is defined as the ratio of output voltage at any specified modulation frequency to the output voltage at the reference modulation frequency expressed in percent.

Test 12. "Mid Dial" (M) Calibration: Set receiver to exact (M) frequency and adjust signal generator to frequency at which receiver is resonant. Keep receiver output below 2 volts by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level. The difference between the signal generator dial frequency and (M) frequency (expressed in kc) is the calibration error.

Test 13. "Mid Dial" (M) Sensitivity: Connect signal generator to antenna receptacle. Set signal generator at (M) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (M) frequency. Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts into 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.

Test 14. Noise:

a. Radio: Set receiver to (H) and adjust signal generator output to produce 10 milliwatts at resonance; switch off modulation. Measure receiver output.

b. Audio: Reduce SENS control to minimum sensitivity and measure receiver output.

Test 15. "Low Dial" (L) Calibration: Set receiver to exact (L) frequency and adjust signal generator to frequency at which receiver is resonant. Keep receiver output below 2 volts by appropriate adjustment of signal generator output level. The difference between the signal generator dial frequency and (L) frequency (expressed in kc) is the calibration error.

Test 16. "Low Dial" (L) Sensitivity: Connect signal generator to antenna receptacle. Set signal generator at (L) frequency, modulation on at low output (insufficient to operate avc). Tune receiver to resonance at (L). Adjust signal generator output until receiver output is 1.73 volts (10 milliwatts in 300 ohm load) and measure sensitivity.

6. SUPPLEMENTARY RECEIVER TEST DATA

Table V—Supplement lists the approximate values of microvolts input required to produce the standard

output referenced in subsection 2., c. The test conditions set forth in subsection 1. apply.

Variations of 2 to 1 in the values shown from the antenna through the mixer-grid at rf may be expected, but variations of less than 2 to 1 for all if measurements should be observed. A .006 μ f mica capacitor should be inserted in series with the signal generator lead to prevent upsetting biases for all measurements except at:

- a. Grid test jack on the R-15 and R-19 Receivers.
- b. Antenna receptacles on all receivers.

7. TESTING ARC TYPE T-11A, T-11B, T-13 AND T-13A TRANSMITTERS

The following conditions, unless otherwise specified, are used throughout the transmitter tests:

- a. DC low voltage: 13v dc (for 14 volt transmitters) or 27v dc (for 28 volt transmitters) measured at pin 2 on dynamotor receptacle with dynamotor in place.
- b. Antenna output load: 50 ohms (provided by output circuit in Test Unit).
 - c. Modulation: None.
- d. Sidetone load: 300 ohms resistance (provided by headset plugged in TEL jack).
- e. Transmitter dust shield and base in place and making good electrical contact to chassis.
 - f. Equipment connected as shown in Figure 8.
- g. Test crystals inserted in crystal holders as specified in Table IV.
- h. Transmitter aligned in accordance with instructions contained in Section IV, G.
- Test 1. Meter: Measure high voltage between "HV+" and "G" on Test Unit with 20,000 ohm/volt dc meter under the following conditions: TRANS CRYSTAL position #3, power on, transmitter tuned to resonance, cw (no modulation).
- Test 2. Crystal Relays: With no crystals in transmitter and with oscillator-multiplier tube removed, set function switch on test unit to TRANS CRYSTAL position #1. See Figure 11 for tube location.

	Crystal Position						
Crystal Output Frequency (Mc)	T-11A	T-13					
	T-11B	T-13A					
116	2						
124	3	_					
132	4	2					
140		3					
148		4					

Table IV—Transmitter Test Crystal Frequencies

Check continuity between ungrounded (front) terminal of crystal holder #1 and terminal #7 oscillator tube socket on T-11A or T-13 Transmitters (terminal #8 of oscillator tube socket on T-11B or T-13A). There should be 0 resistance between these points. Repeat this test for relays 2, 3, 4, and 5 by switching to TRANS CRYSTAL positions 2, 3, 4, and 5. Check continuity to ground from the rear terminal of each crystal holder. Reinsert oscillator-multiplier tube.

Test 3. Power Relay: With function switch in OFF position, remove dynamotor from receptacle and cable connector from J-204 on T-11A (J404 on T-13, J2302 on T-11B, J2402 on T-13A). Check for 0 resistance between pins A and E. Replace cable connector, remove modulator tube, and set function switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #1. See Figure 11 for tube location. Check for 0 resistance between pin #6 of modulator tube socket and HV test point on Test Unit when microphone button is depressed. Turn function switch OFF and reinsert dynamotor and modulator tube.

Test 4. Antenna Relay: Set function switch to ANT. position and remove antenna cable from ANT. receptacle. Use ohmmeter method to check for 0 resistance between the center conductor of the ANT. receptacle and the center conductor of the REC receptacle. Depress microphone button and check for 0 resistance between the center conductor of the ANT. receptacle and chassis ground.

Test 5. RF Output at (L): Reinsert test crystals. Set function switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #2, and align transmitter as in Section IV, G. Connect antenna cable from ANT. receptacle to rf wattmeter, depress microphone button, and measure output power.

Test 6. RF Output at (H): Set function switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #4, and proceed as in Test 5.

Test 7. RF Output at (M): Set function switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #3, and proceed as in Test 5.

Test 8. DC Test Volts: Under resonance conditions as in Test 7, measure dc voltage at TEST POINT in transmitter using 20,000 ohm per volt meter.

Test 9. No RF without Crystal: Set switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #1 (no crystal) and check that no output is indicated by dc test meter at TEST POINT in transmitter.

Test 10. Sidetone Output: Leaving dc test meter connected as in Test 9, set function switch to TRANS CRYSTAL position #3. Depress microphone button and speak into microphone. A rise of 10-20% in voltmeter reading indicates that microphone and modulation circuits are functioning normally.

TEST CONDITIONS AND AVERAGE TEST RANGES

	R		RECEIVER				R-IOA		R-IIA		R-15		R-19
DC SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AT PIN 2 ON DYNAMOTOR)					V		13/27		13/27	13/27			13/27
FREC	DUENCY BAND				MC		2-1.5		1955	10	8-135	11	8-148
INTE	RMEDIATE FREQU	JENCY			MC		.239	.085		15		15	
HIGH	DIAL FREQUENCY	(H)			MC	1	.400		.520		131		144
MID	DIAL FREQUENCY	(M)			MC		.900		.330		121		133
LOW	DIAL FREQUENCY	((L)			MC		.570		.210		111		122
TEST NO.	N	AME OF TEST			DIAL	NOTE	TEST RANGE						
		A. HV		V	Н	Α	250-270	А	250-270	Α	250-270	Α	250-270
1.	METERS.	B. CATHODE	CURRENT	MA	Н	Α	15-20	A	15-20	Α	12-16	Α	12-16
2.	SENSITIVITY			۷۷	Н	Α	<1	Α	<1	Α	<3	Α	< 7
_			A. IF	۷۷	Н	Α	30-100	Α	30-100	Α	100-400	А	100-400
3.	SENSITIVITY AT N	MIXER GRID	B. RF	۷۷	Н	Α	80-160	Α	50-130	А	75-300	Α	75-300
4.	SENSITIVITY CON	TROL (50,0	00:1)	OHMS	Н	Α	20K-45K	Α	20K-45K	Α	18K-40K	Α	18K-40K
6.	AVC KNEE OUTP	TU		٧	Н	Α	6-10	Α	7-11	Α	5-10	Α	5-10
7.	7. AVC (O.I V INPUT)			٧	Н	А	10-16	Α	12-17	Α	8-13	Α	8-13
8.	OVERLOAD			V	Н	A,J,F	<21	A,J,F	<21	A,I,F	<16	A,I,F	<16
		A. IO:I DOW	'N	кс	Н	С	<10	С	< 6			_	
9.	SELECTIVITY	B. 1000:1 D	OWN	КС	Н	_	_	_		Α	<370	Α	< 380
		C. 2:1 DOW	N	KC	Н	_		_		Α	>60	Α	>60
10.	LOOP SENSITIVIT	Υ		μV	Н	В	<2	В	<	_			
		A. 200 CP	S	%	Н	Ε	40-60	Ę	40-60	Ε	30-60	Ε	30-60
	AUDIO FIDELITY	B. 2000 C	PS	%	Н	Ε	90-145	-					
11.	AUDIO FIDELITY	C. 1000 CI	PS	%	Н	-		E	130-170	_		_	
		D. 5000 CF	PS	%	Н	_		_		Ε	40-60	Ε	40-60
12.	CALIBRATION ACC	CURACY		± KC	_ M	В	<4	В	<2	Α	< 200	Α	< 200
13.	SENSITIVITY			νv	М	В	2-4	В	2-5	Α	< 4	А	<7
		A. NO SIGNA	AL	٧	L	Α	< 3	Α	< 5	_		-	
14.	NOISE	B. RADIO (A	NTENNA)	٧	L	D	<2	D	<2	A,H	< 2	A,H	<2
		C. AUDIO		V	L	G	< .01	G	<.01	G,H	< .01	G,H	< .01
15.	CALIBRATION ACC	CURACY		±KC	L	В	< 2	В	<.74	Α	<130	Α	<150
16.	SENSITIVITY			μV	L	В	2-4	В	2-4	Α	< 3	Α	<9
17.	SELECTIVITY (2:	I DOWN)		KC	L	С	> 4	С	> 2				

TABLE V SUPPLEMENT

	17	HOLL	<u>x</u> 3	OFFELVIE	14.1					
TEST POINT		DIAL	NOTE	AV. VALUE	NOTE	AV. VALUE	NOTE	AV. VALUE	NOTE	AV. VALUE
ANTENNA RECEPTACLE	۷۷	Н	Α	1	Α	1	Α	I	Α	1
IST RF GRID	٧٧	Н	Α	10	А	10	А	5	Α	5
2 ND RF GRID	ν۷	Н	-		-		Α	25	Α	25
MIXER GRID (RF)	ν۷	Н	Α	100	Α	100	Α	150	Α	150
MIXER GRID (IF)	٧٧	_	Α	100	Α	100	Α	250	Α	250
IST IF GRID	۷۷		Α	5000	А	5000	Α	2500	Α	2500
2 ND IF GRID	۷۷		-	500,000	-	500,000	_	30,000	_	30,000
3 RD IF GRID	٧٧	-	-		-		-	400,000	-	400,000
DETECTOR ANODE	٧	-	К	2	К	2	К	2	К	2

NOTES:

- A. MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY .
- B. 3 UV SENSITIVITY AT (H).
- C. 50 µV IN ; I VOLT OUT.
- D. 3 UV SENSITIVITY AT (L).
- E. 50 µV IN; 2 VOLTS OUT.
- F. NOT LESS THAN VALUE OBTAINED WITH SAME RECEIVER IN TEST 7.
- G. MINIMUM SENSITIVITY.
- H. HIGH DIAL (H).
- I. 0.2 VOLT INPUT.
- J. 0.5 VOLT INPUT.
- K. MODULATION 60 % AT 400 CPS.

Table V—Receiver Test Data

TEST CONDITIONS AND AVERAGE TEST VALUES

TRANSMITTERS						T-IIB	T-13	T-I3A
DC SU	SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AT PIN 2 ON DYNAMOTOR) QUENCY BAND H FREQUENCY (H) FREQUENCY (M) FREQUENCY (L) NAME OF TEST				13/27	13/27	13/27	13/27
FREQU	JENCY BAND			MC	116-132	116-132	125-148	125-148
HIGH FREQUENCY (H)				MC	132 132		148	148
MID FREQUENCY (M) MC					124	124	140	140
LOW F	LOW FREQUENCY (L) MC					116	132	132
TEST NO.	NAME OF TEST		NOTE	FREQ.	AVERAGE TEST VALUE	AVERAGE TEST VALUE	AVERAGE TEST VALUE	AVERAGE TEST VALUE
1	HV OUTPUT (14/28 V SOURCE)	٧	Α	М	240	230	240	230
5	RF OUTPUT AT (L)	WATTS	Α	L	2	>2	2	>2
6	RF OUTPUT AT (H)	WATTS	Α	Н	2	>2	2	> 2
7	RF OUTPUT AT (M)	WATTS	Α	М	2	>2	2	> 2
8	DC TEST VOLTS	٧	A	М	9-15	9-15 *	9-15	9-15 *

NOTE:

- A. POWER ON, CW (NO MODULATION), 52 OHM ANTENNA LOAD.
- (*) DUE TO A CHANGE IN TEST CIRCUIT, DC TEST VOLTS MEASURED AT TEST POINT ON TRANSMITTERS WITH SERIAL NUMBERS HIGHER THAN THOSE LISTED BELOW SHOULD READ 2-5 V.D.C.

T-IIB (I4V) #304 T-IIB (28V) #6323 T-13A (14V) #214 T-13A (28V) #5902

9-15 v.d.c. should be measured at test point on transmitters with serial numbers lower than those listed, and on all transmitters regardless of serial number when measured at output circuit terminals on $^{\sharp}$ 15990 test unit.

PLUGS REQUIRED TO MAKE INTERCONNECTING CABLES

COM	PONENTS					ERS AN					
ARC TYPE	NAME	11337	14050	14051	14052	14320	14321	14491	16104	16115	16206
A-12	VHF ANTENNA										
A-15	81 11	1									
C-IOA	CONTROL UNIT		1	1							
C-IIA	11 11			ı							
C-13	11 11		1								
C-15	11 11		1	I							
C-16	11 11										
C-17, C-54	11 11			1							
C-20	11 11		1	l							
C-24	11 11					1		1			
C-25	11 11					1					
C-28	11 11			1							
C-27	11 11					1		1			
C-29	11 11					1		1			
C-30	11 11					1		1			
C-31	(1 11					1		I			
C-32	11 11		1			1					-
C-33	11 11					1		1			
C-36	11 11		1			1					
C-37	ti II		1		ļ	1					
C-38	11 11		1			1		ļ			ļ
C-39	11 11					1		1		-	-
C-40	11 11										
C-41	11 11		-			1					
C-42,C-55	5 " "		ļ	ı		ļ		ļ	ļ		-
C-43	11 11					1					-
C-44	11 11		1			1					
C-46	11 11					1		ļ			
C-47	11 11			1		ļ				ļ	
C-48	11 11		1	<u> </u>							
C-49,C-5	5 "					1		ļ	1		
C-50	11 11							1			
C-51	11 11		ļ	-	1		-				-
				1							
K-12	RELAY UNIT		-	-		3	-				1
K-13	OSCILLATOR- RELAY UNI	2		ļ				-			
			1						-		
L-IOA	LOOP ANTENNA	Δ Ι									
			-		-				-	ļ	
R-10A	RECEIVER	1	<u> </u>				1				
R-IIA	11	1		2	-	-	1		ļ	1	-
R-15	11	1		2		-					
R-19	11	1		2			1				-
				-					-	-	-
T-IIA	TRANSMITTER		1	1	1						
T-118	11	2	1	1 1			ļ	-			-
T-13	11	2	1	1	1			-		-	
T-13A	41	2	1	1	1						

Table VII—Plugs Required to Make Interconnecting Cables

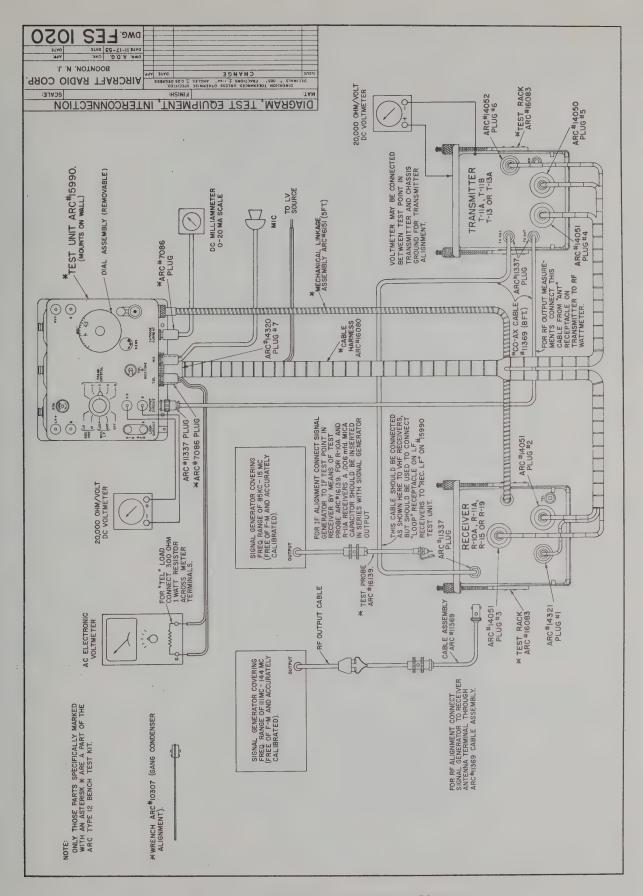


Figure 8—Test Equipment Interconnection Diagram

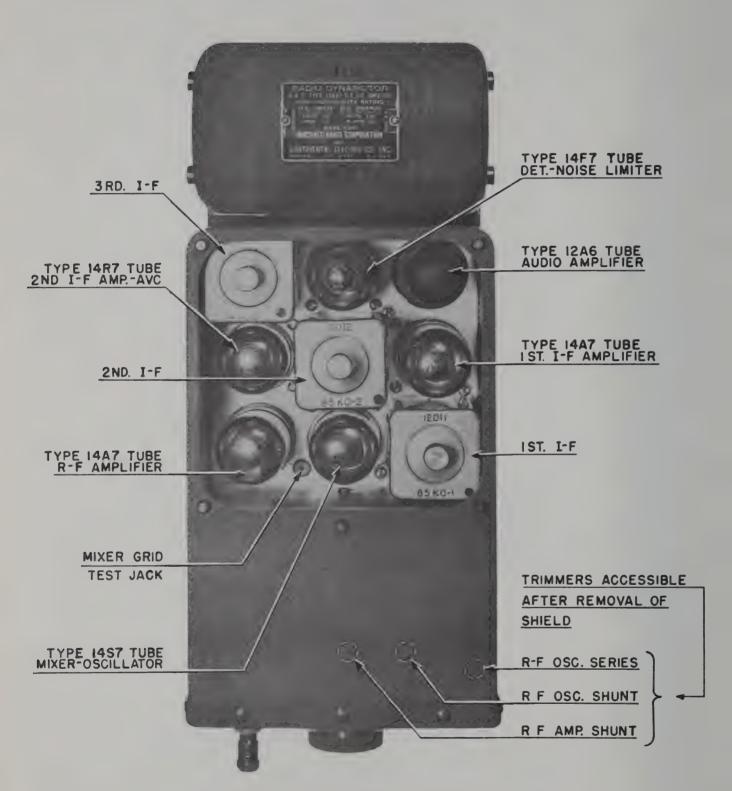


Figure 9—Top View of Type R-11A Receiver, Tube Cover Removed

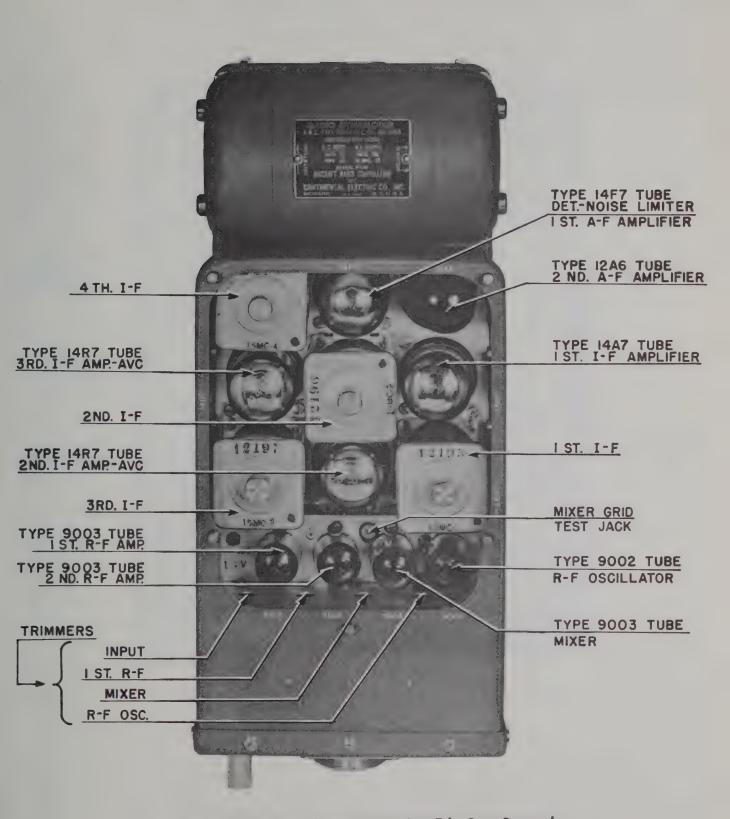


Figure 10—Top View of Type R-15 Receiver, Tube Cover Removed

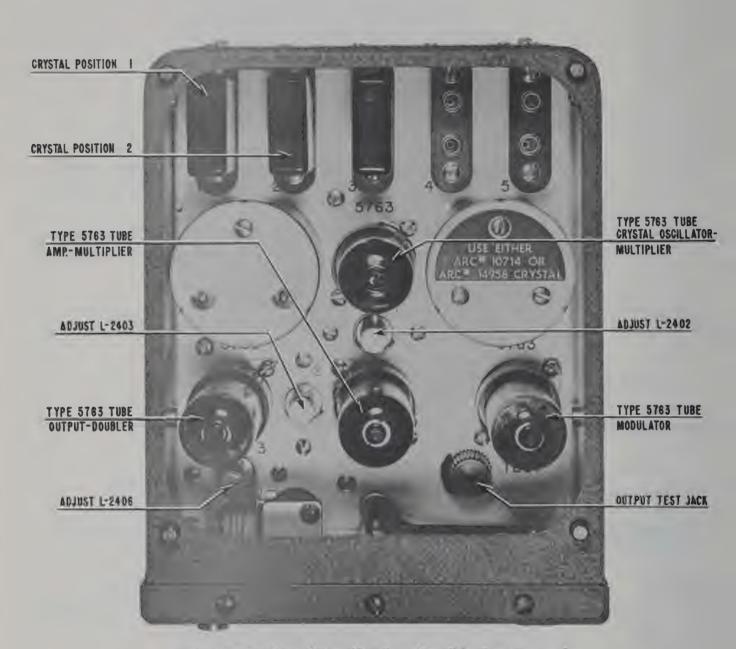


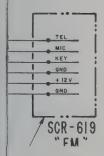
Figure 11-Top View of Type I-13A Transmitter, Tube Cover Removed

CABLE NO.	NO. OF CONDUCTORS	WIRE
1	16	20
3	8	20
3	5	20
4	3	20
5	4	20
6	4	20
7	3	20
8	4	20
	5	20
10	2	20
	5	20
12	4	2.0
13	4	20
14	2	14
15	5	20
16	2	20



NOTES:

- 1. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROMICROFARADS (puf) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS. MULTIPLIERS: K=1,000 M=1,000,000
- 3. ALL INDUCTOR VALUES ARE IN MICROHENRIES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 4. DC VOLTAGE VALUES ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:
 - d. NEGATIVE TERMINAL OF VOLTMETER GROUNDED TO CHASSIS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. b. LV + AT TERMINAL "2" OF DYNAMOTOR SET AT 13-5 VOLTS (FOR 14 V RECEIVER) OR
 - b. LV + AT TERMINAL "2" OF DYNAMOTOR SET AT 13.5 VOLTS (FOR 14 V RECEIVER) OR 27 V (FOR 28 V RECEIVER) BY ADJUSTMENT OF LV SOURCE.
 - C. R-19 RECEIVER SENSITIVITY LINE AND AF CATHODE LINE GROUNDED, NO SIGNAL INPUT.
 - d. R-IIA RECEIVER SENSITIVITY LINE GROUNDED. NO SIGNAL INPUT.
 - •. VOLTMETER SENSITIVITY EITHER 1,000 OR 20,000 OHMS PER VOLT EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFICALLY INDICATED.
 - f. HV IN PARENTHESIS IS THAT OBTAINED WHEN DYNAMOTOR SUPPLIES 130 MA TO AN EXTERNAL LOAD (e.g TYPE T-IIB TRANSMITTER) CONNECTED TO CENTER PLUG ARC-14051, NO RECEIVER DRAIN.
- 5. ALL RELAYS SHOWN IN UNENERGIZED POSITION.
- 6. "#" NOT USED IN THIS INSTALLATION.
- 7. WIRED PLUG ARC *11934 IS REQUIRED ONLY WHEN A RECEIVER IS USED WITHOUT A
 TRANSMITTER. WHEN A RECEIVER IS USED WITH A TRANSMITTER ARC *14051 PLUG
 IS REQUIRED.
- 8. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND MAY VARY IN SOME DETAILS FROM CURRENT EQUIPMENT. REFER TO INDEX FOR PAGE NUMBERS OF ACTUAL SCHEMATIC AND WIRING DIAGRAMS OF CURRENT PRODUCTION UNITS.



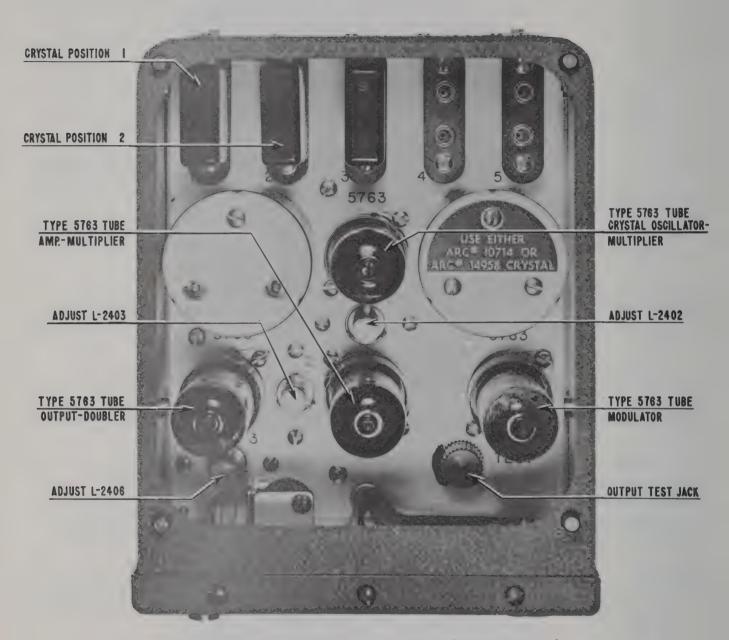


Figure 11—Top View of Type T-13A Transmitter, Tube Cover Removed

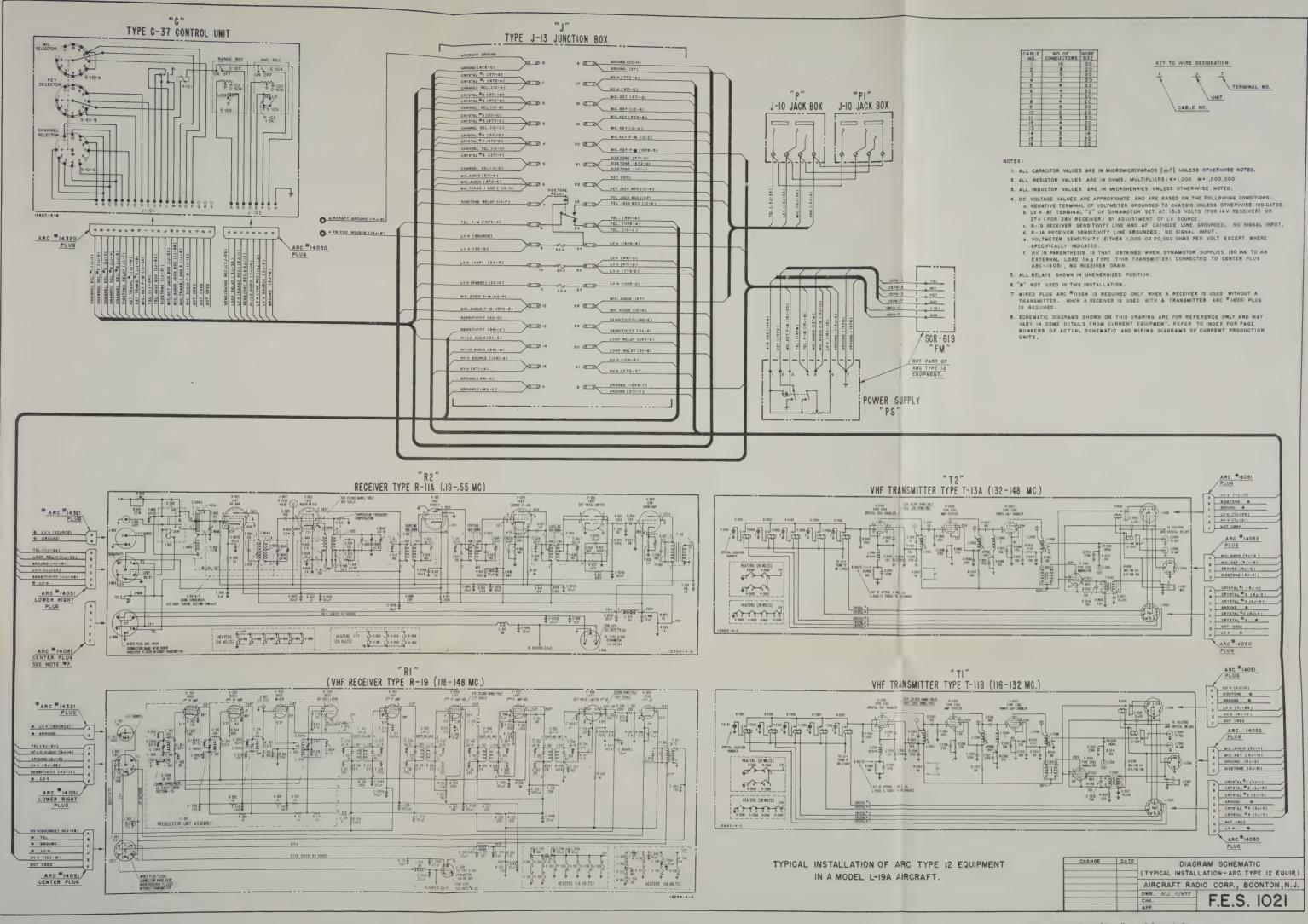


Figure 12—Typical Installation Schematic Diagram



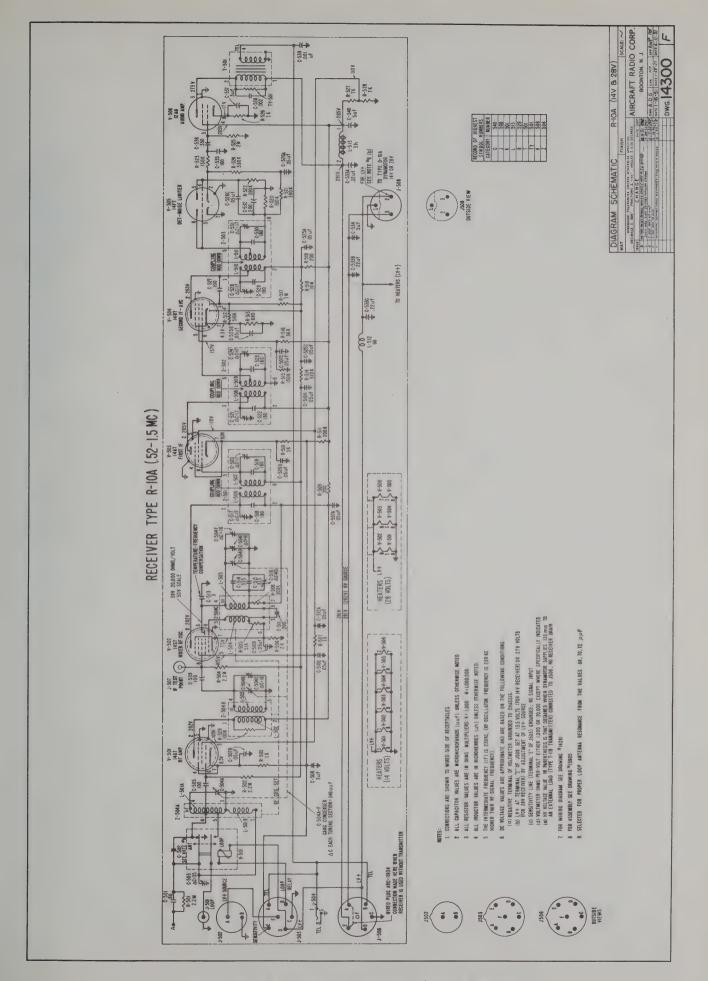


Figure 13—A.R.C. Type R-10A Receiver Schematic Diagram

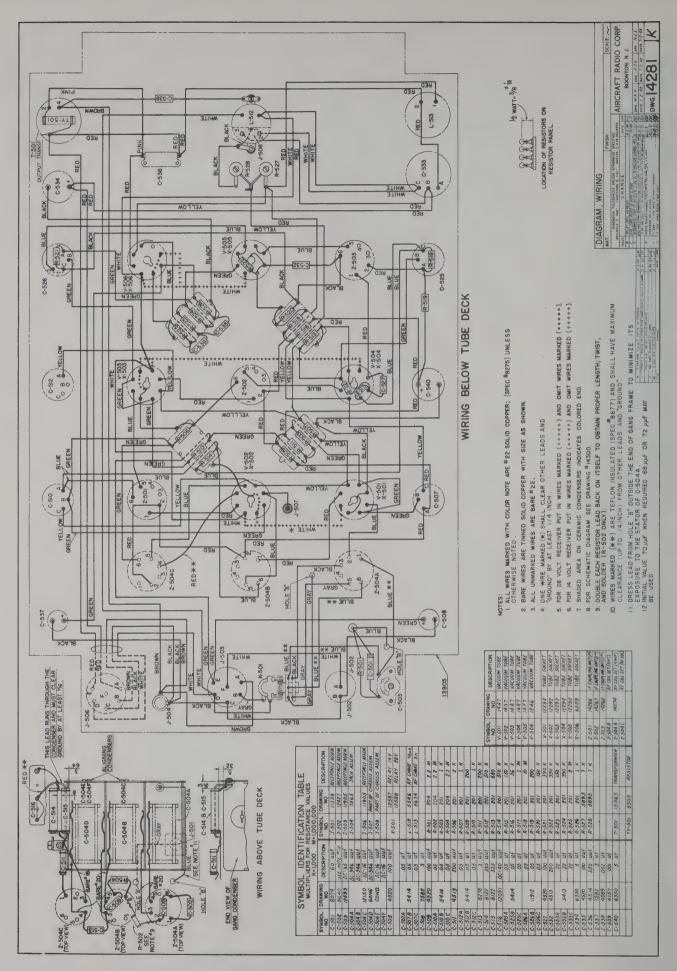


Figure 14—A.R.C. Type R-10A Receiver Wiring Diagram

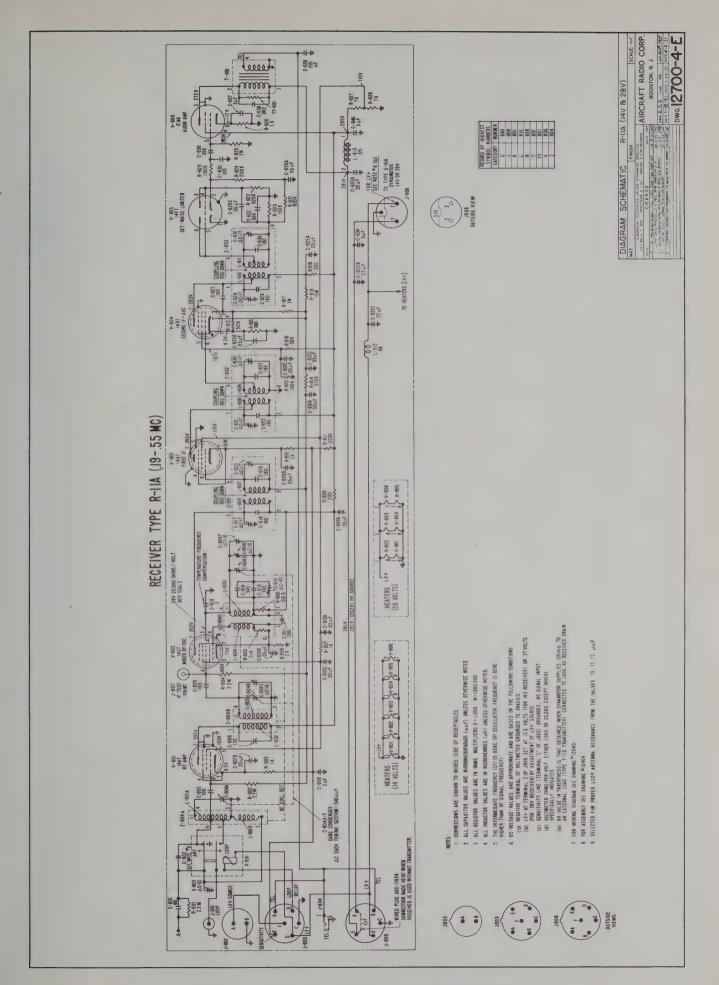


Figure 15—A.R.C. Type R-11A Receiver Schematic Diagram

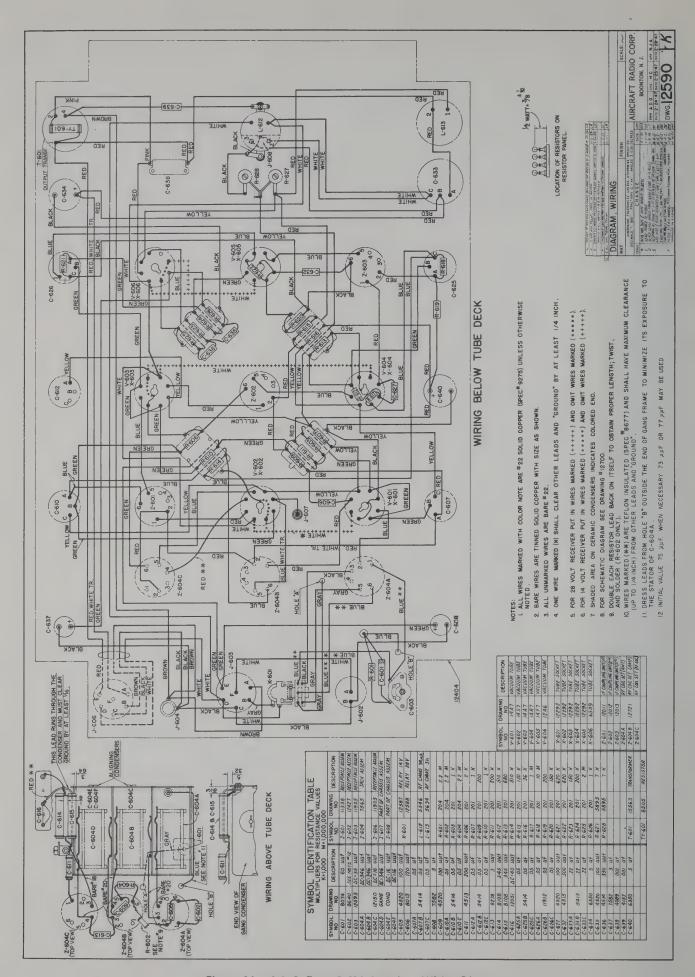


Figure 16—A.R.C. Type R-11A Receiver Wiring Diagram

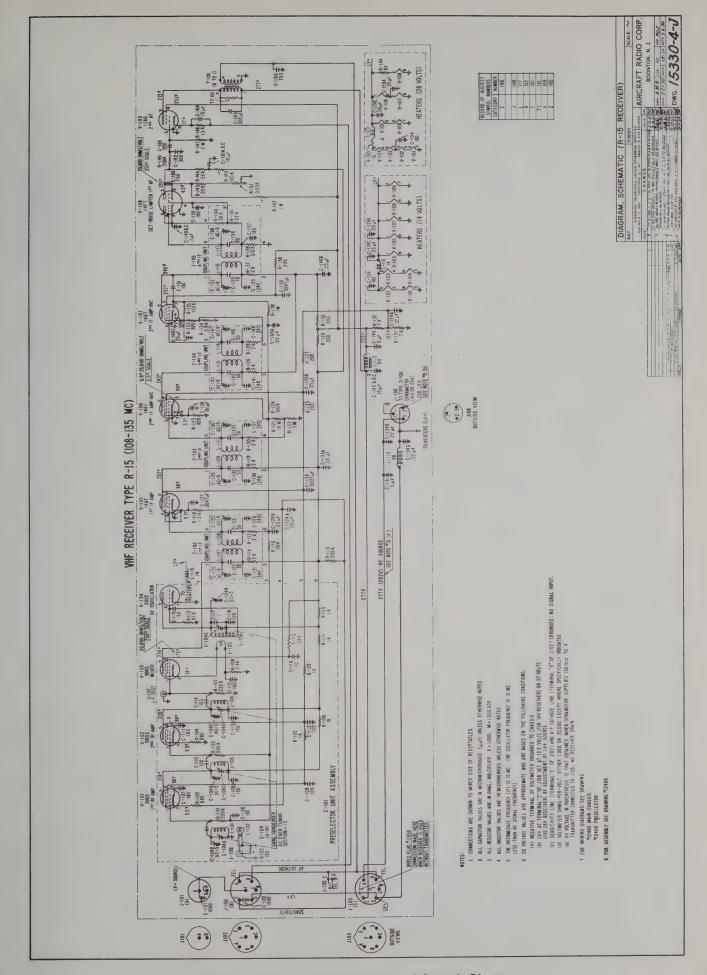


Figure 17—A.R.C. Type R-15 Receiver Schematic Diagram

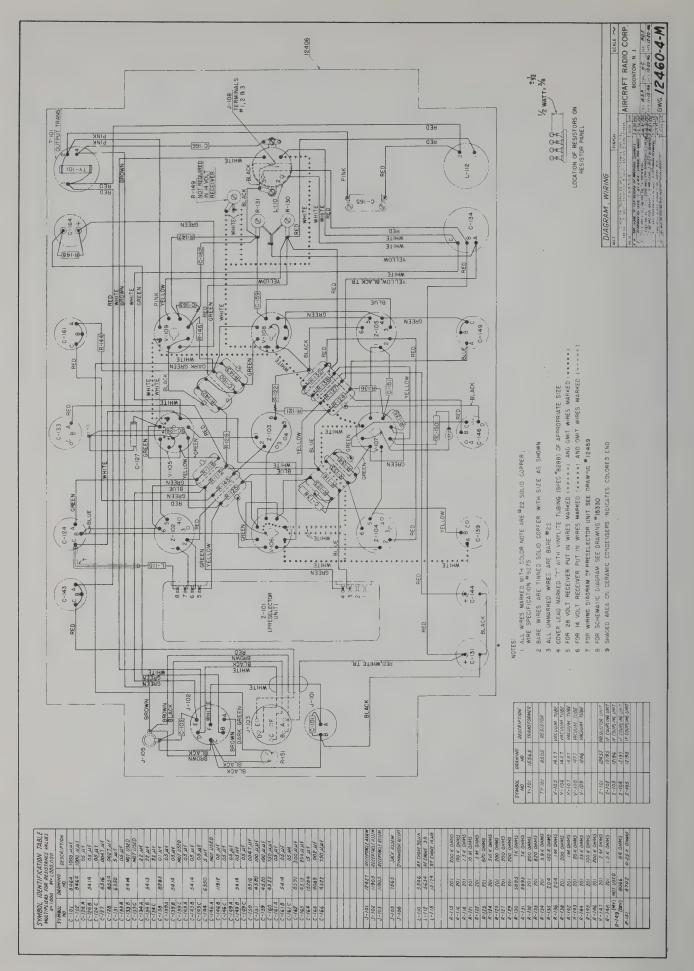


Figure 18—A.R.C. Type R-15 Receiver Wiring Diagram

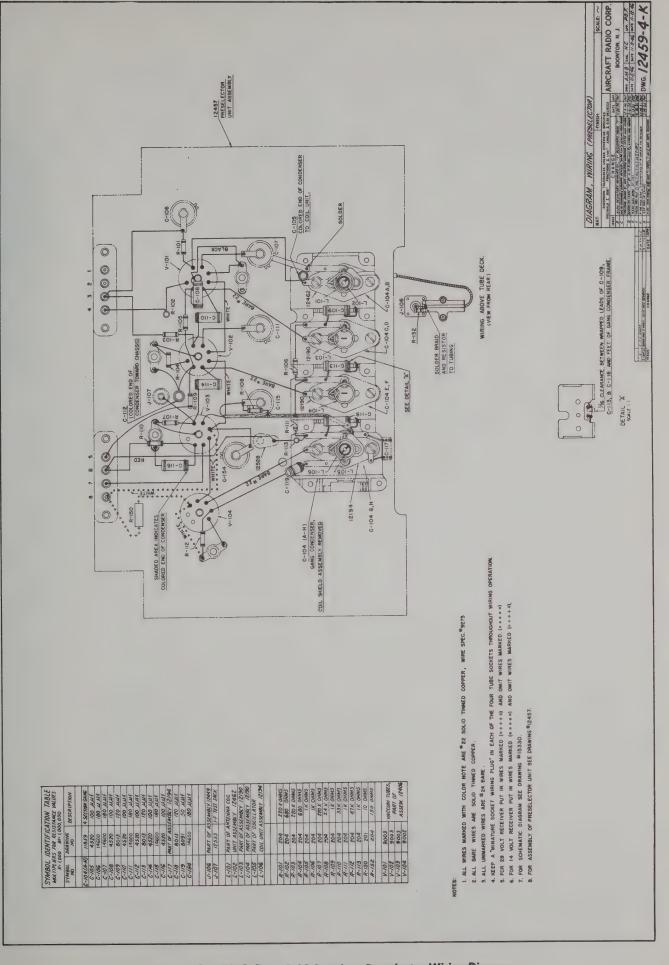


Figure 19—A.R.C. Type R-15 Receiver Preselector Wiring Diagram

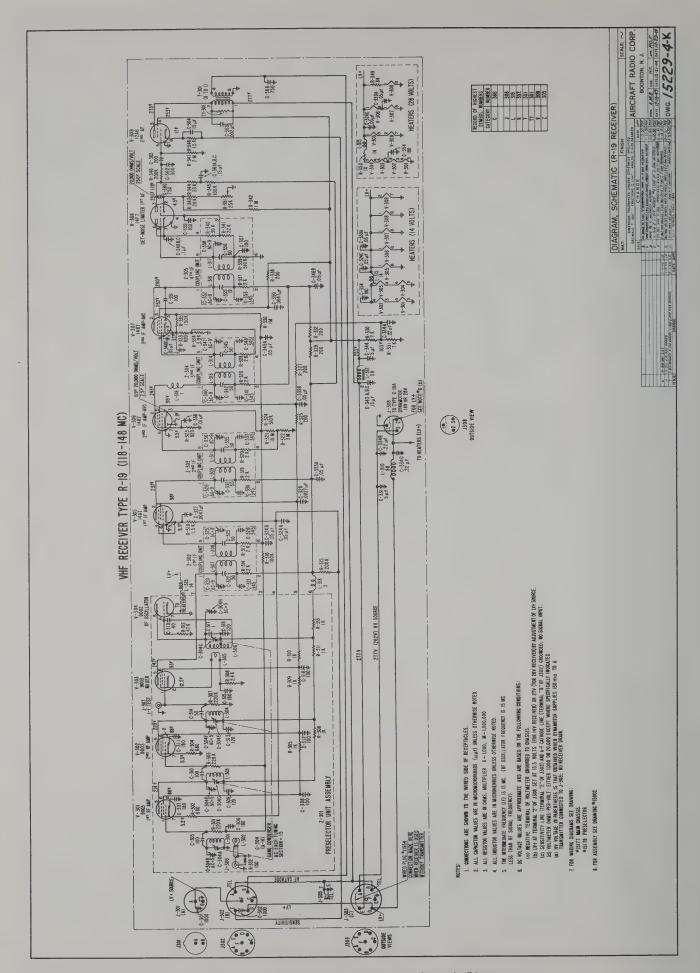


Figure 20—A.R.C. Type R-19 Receiver Schematic Diagram

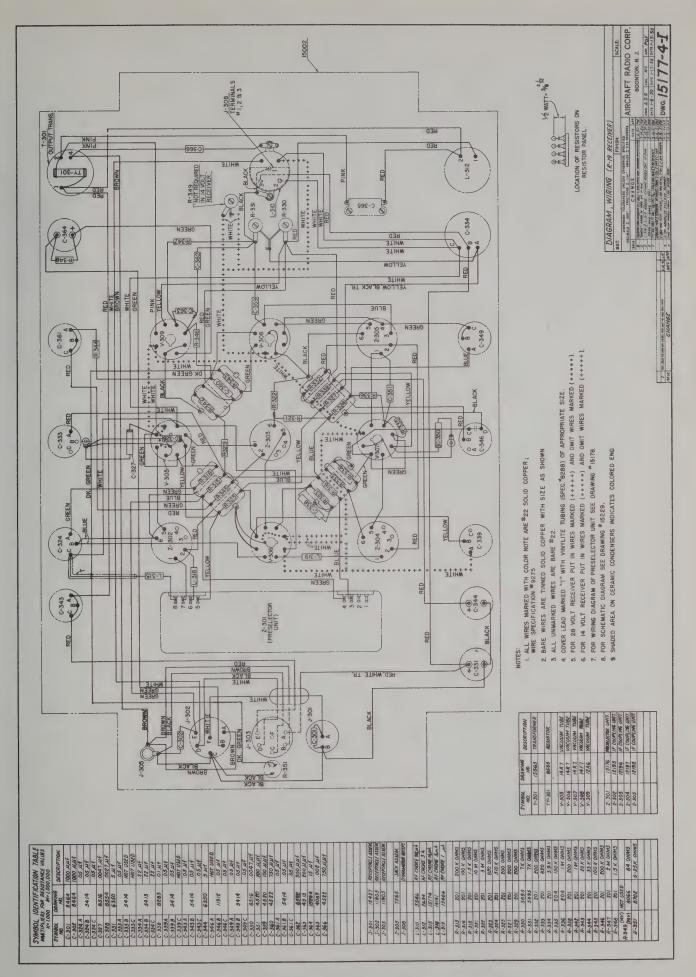


Figure 21—A.R.C. Type R-19 Receiver Wiring Diagram

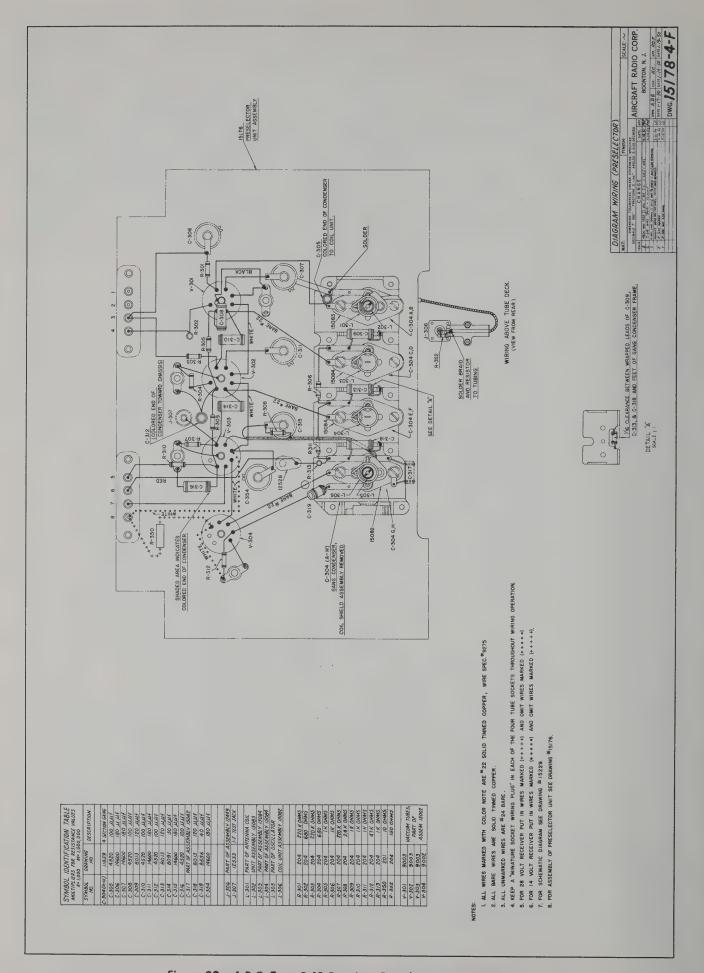


Figure 22—A.R.C. Type R-19 Receiver Preselector Wiring Diagram

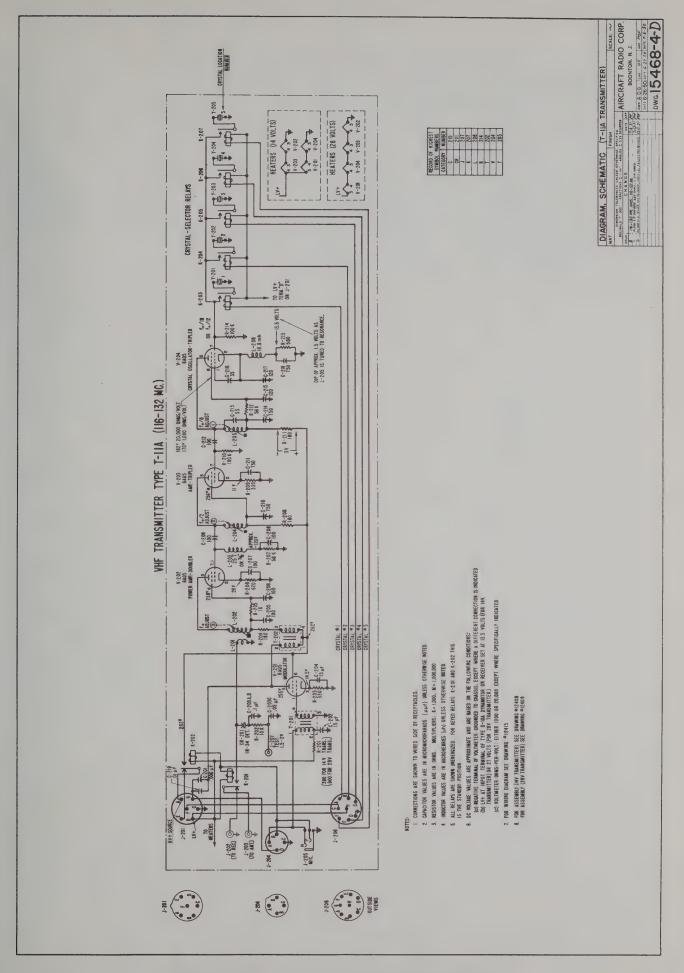


Figure 23—A.R.C. Type T-11A Transmitter Schematic Diagram

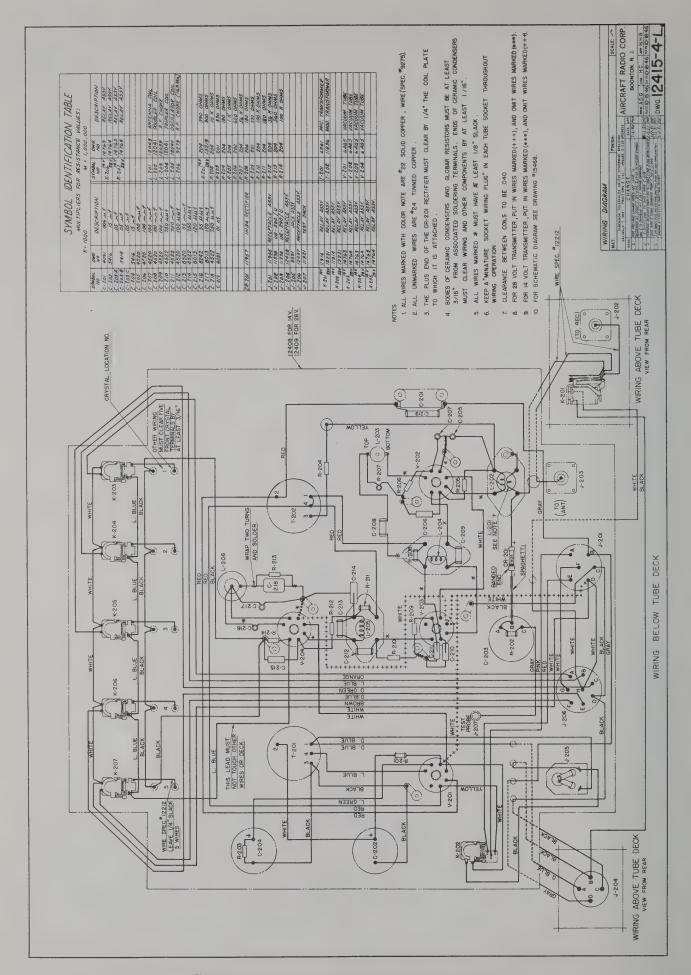


Figure 24—A.R.C. Type T-11A Transmitter Wiring Diagram

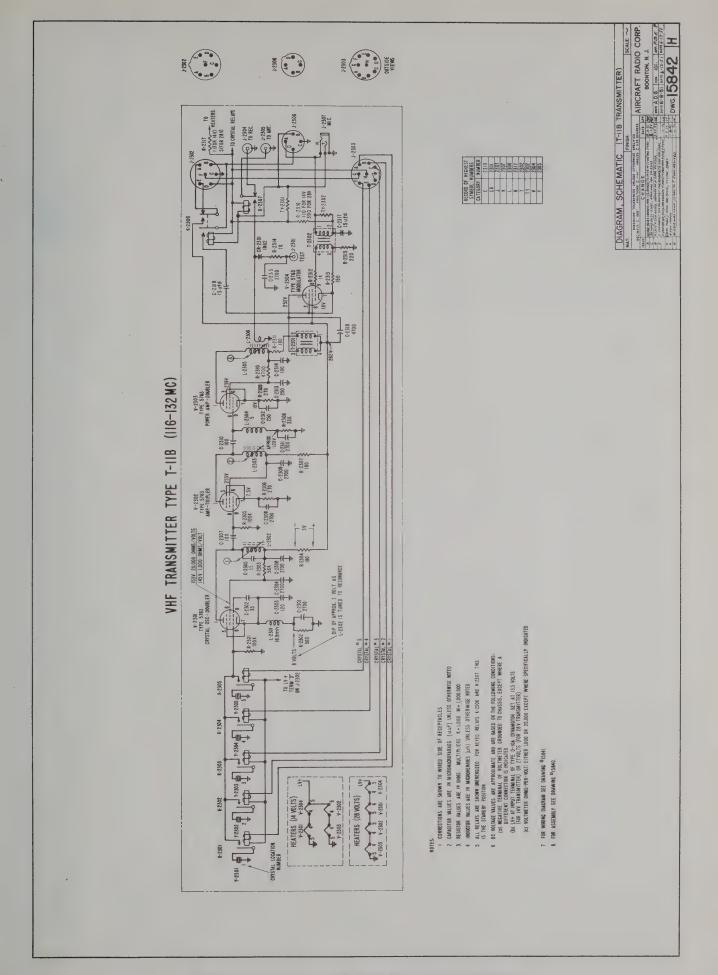


Figure 25—A.R.C. Type T-11B Transmitter Schematic Diagram

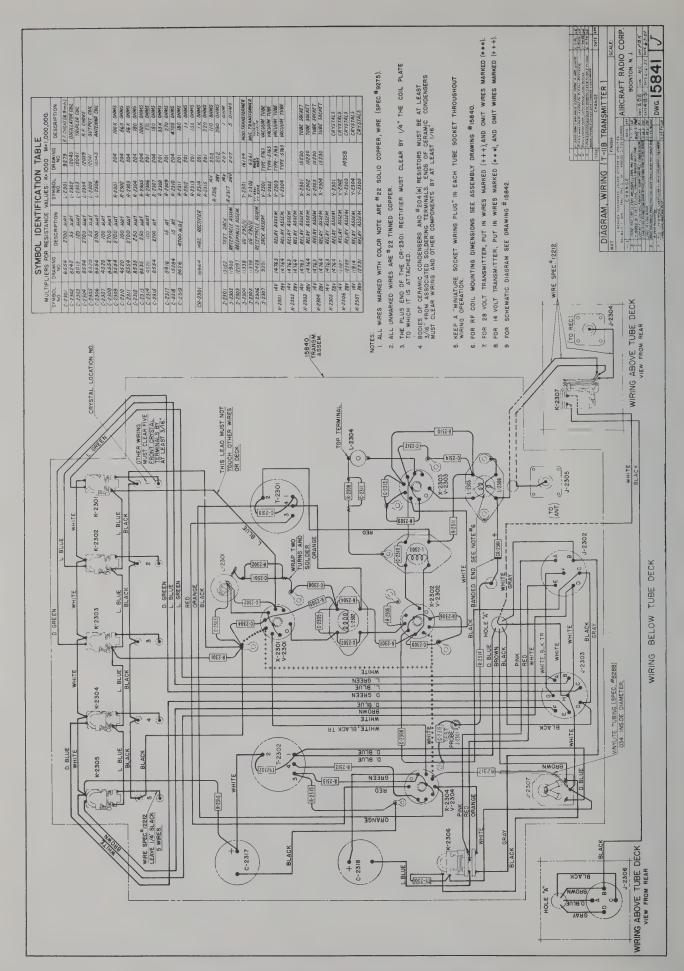


Figure 26—A.R.C. Type T-11B Transmitter Wiring Diagram

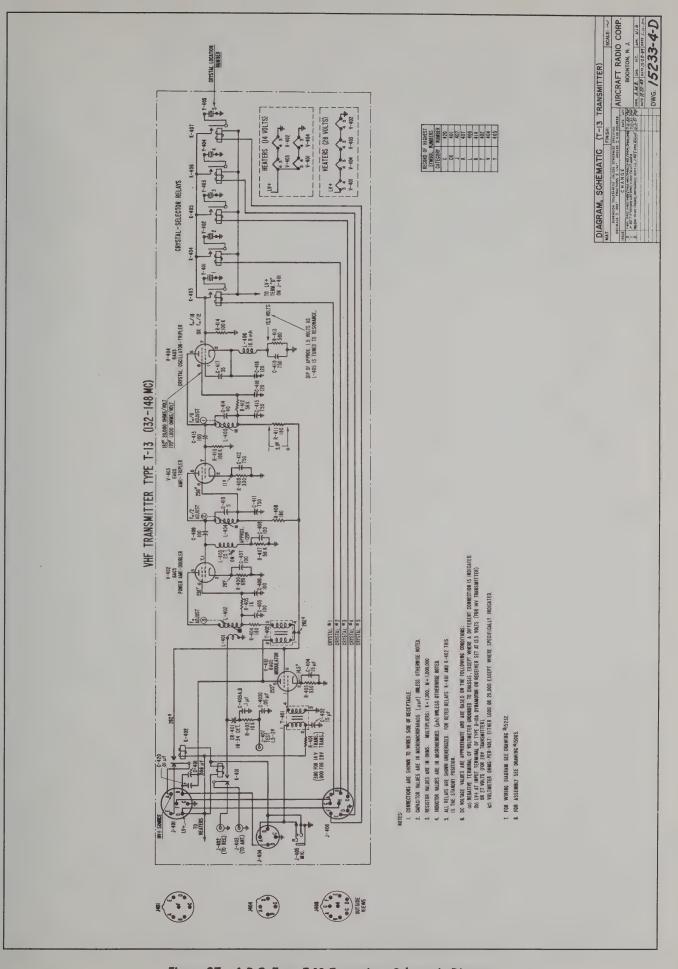


Figure 27—A.R.C. Type T-13 Transmitter Schematic Diagram

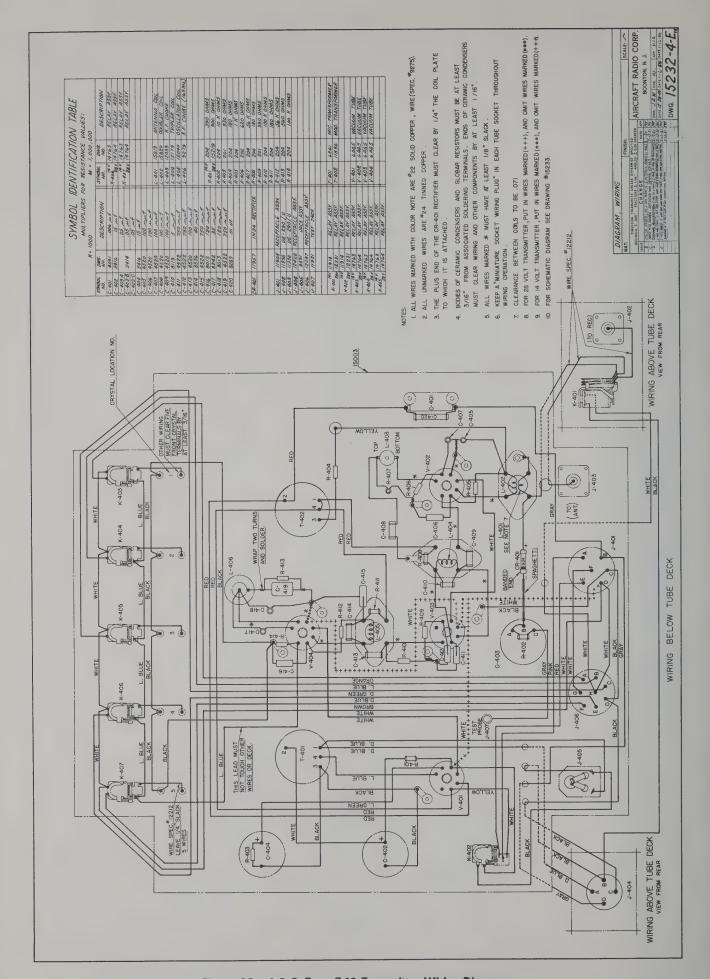


Figure 28—A.R.C. Type T-13 Transmitter Wiring Diagram

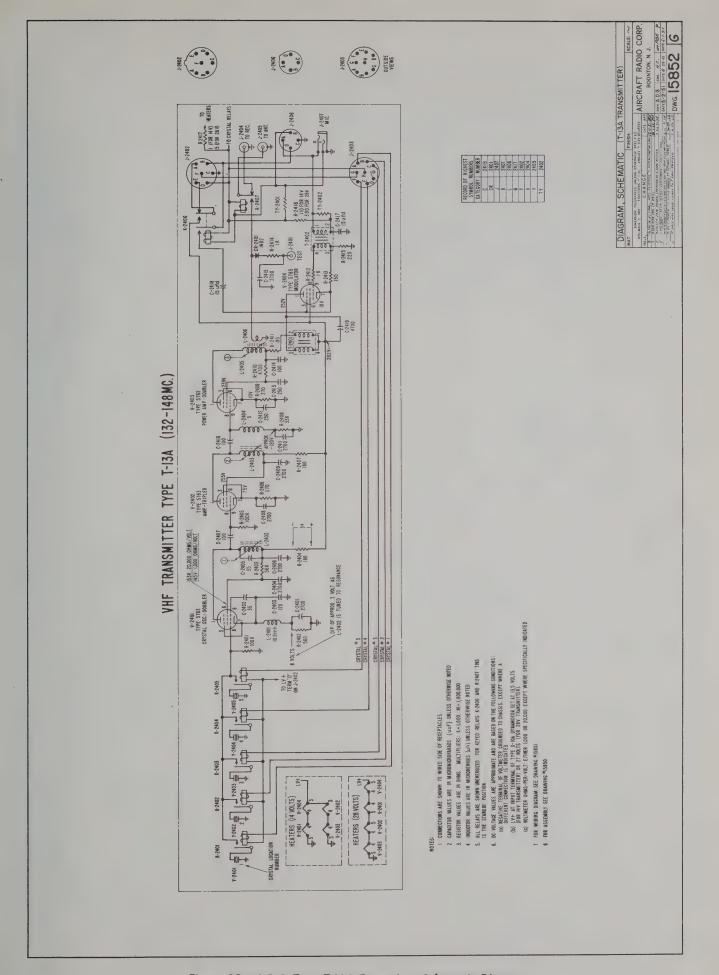


Figure 29—A.R.C. Type T-13A Transmitter Schematic Diagram

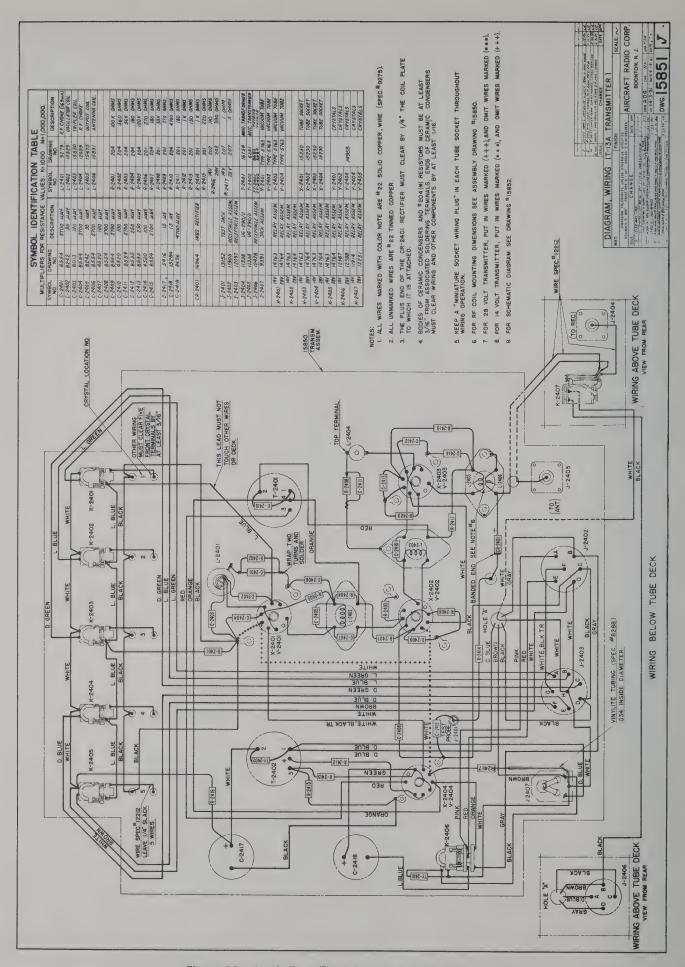


Figure 30—A.R.C. Type T-13A Transmitter Wiring Diagram

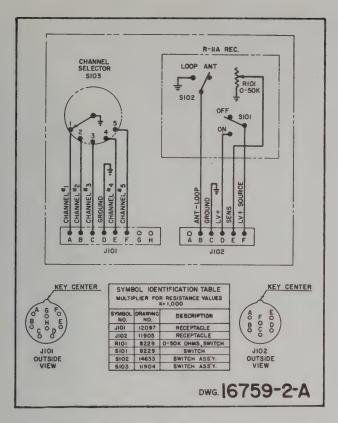


Figure 31—A.R.C. Type C-10A and C-11A Control Unit Schematic Diagram

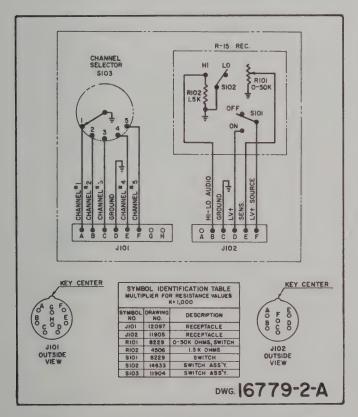


Figure 33—A.R.C. Type C-15 and C-20 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

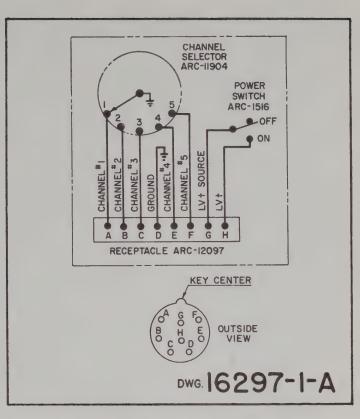


Figure 32—A.R.C. Type C-13 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

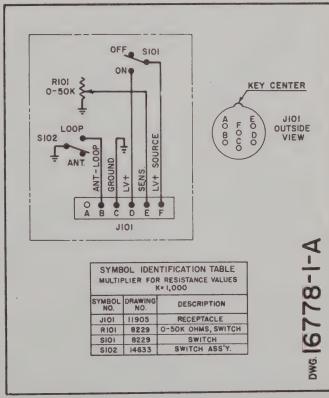


Figure 34—A.R.C. Type C-16 and C-26 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

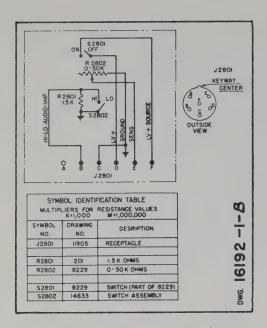


Figure 35—A.R.C. Type C-17 and C-42
Control Unit Schematic Diagram

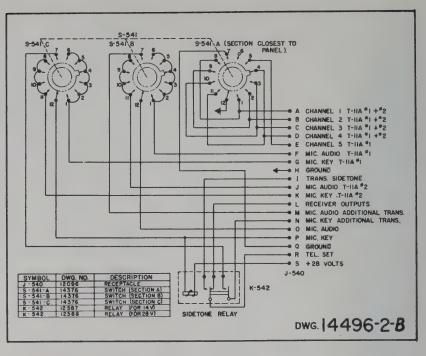


Figure 37—A.R.C. Type C-25 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

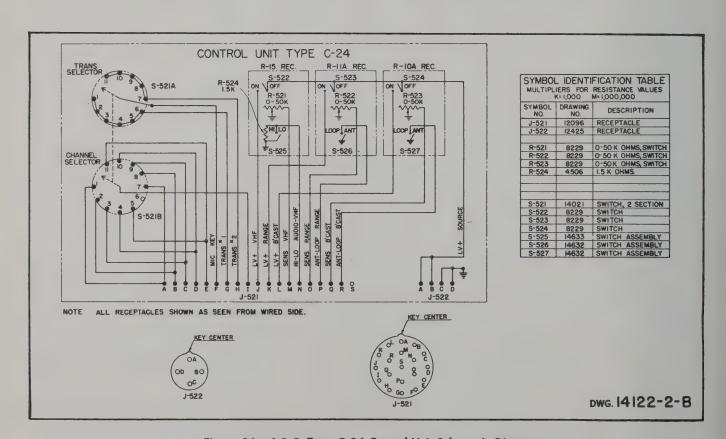


Figure 36—A.R.C. Type C-24 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

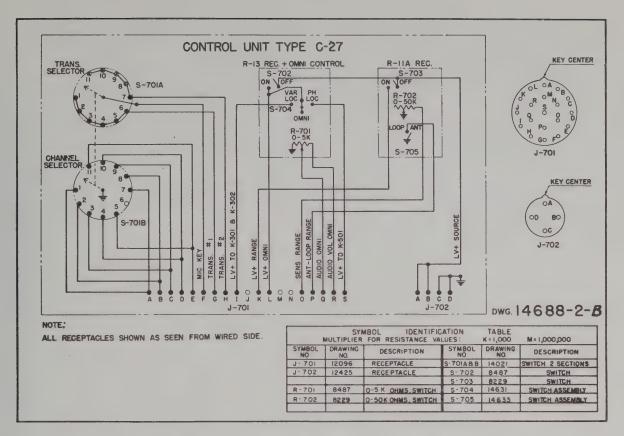


Figure 38—A.R.C. Type C-27 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

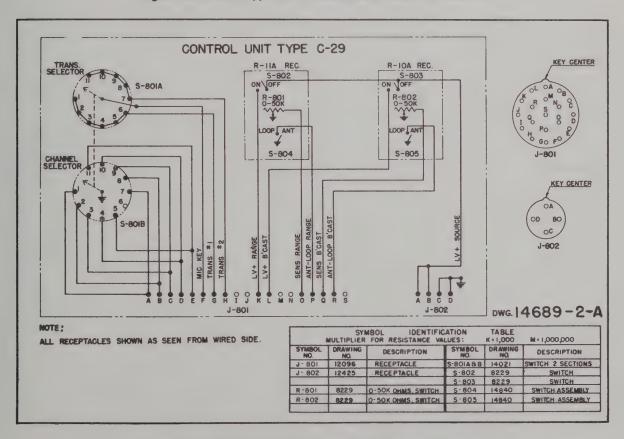


Figure 39—A.R.C. Type C-29 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

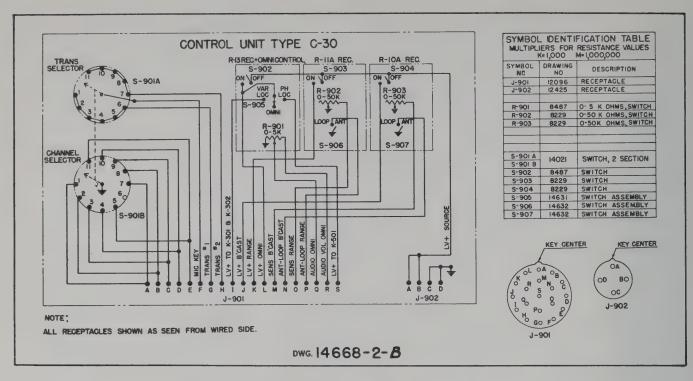


Figure 40—A.R.C. Type C-30 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

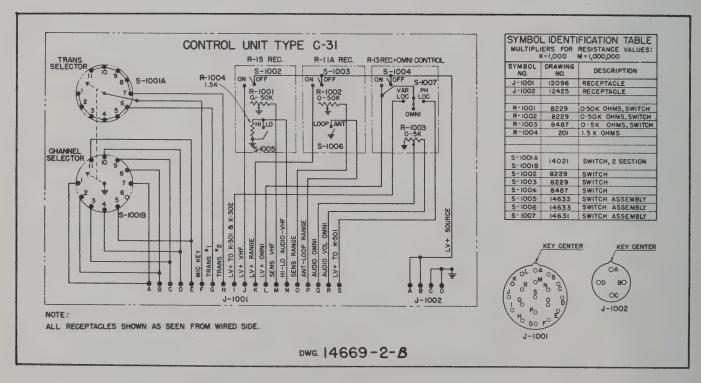


Figure 41—A.R.C. Type C-31 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

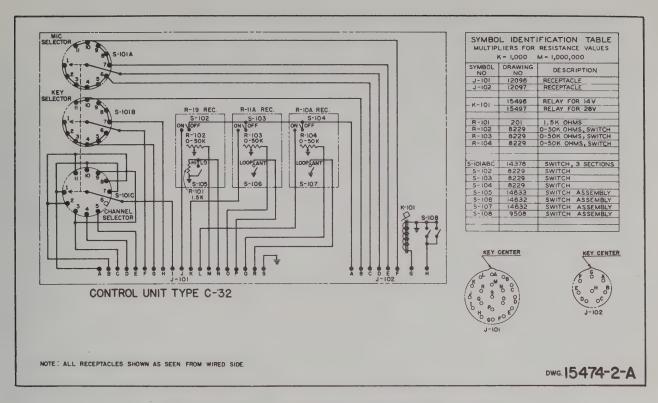


Figure 42—A.R.C. Type C-32 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

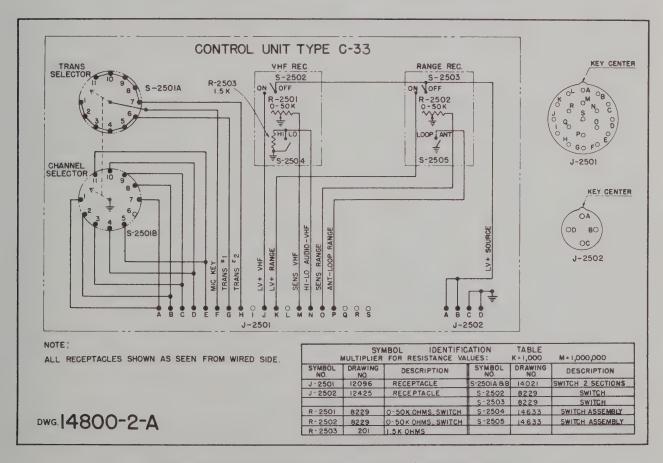


Figure 43—A.R.C. Type C-33 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

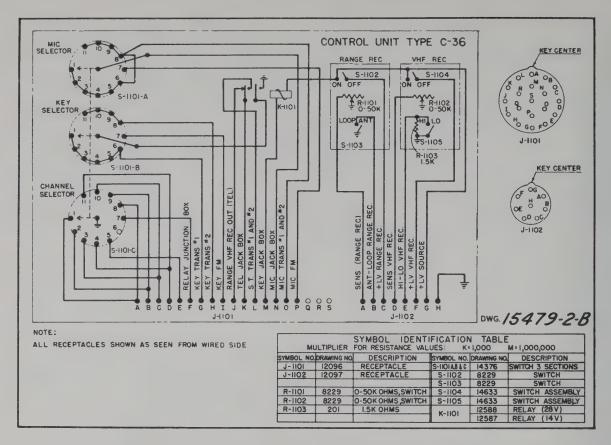


Figure 44—A.R.C. Type C-36 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

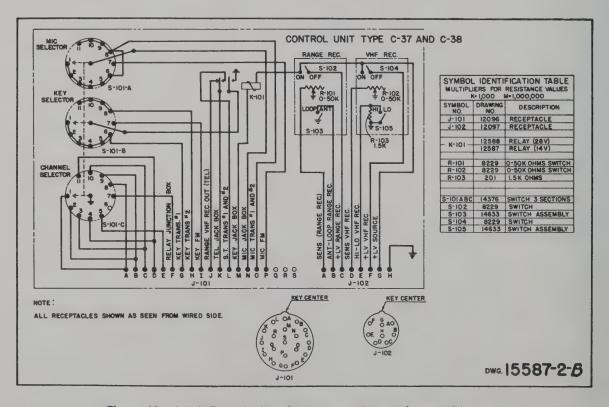


Figure 45—A.R.C. Type C-37 and C-38 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

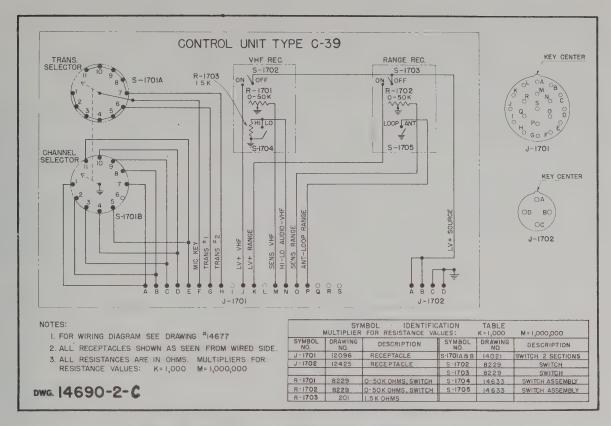


Figure 46—A.R.C. Type C-39 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

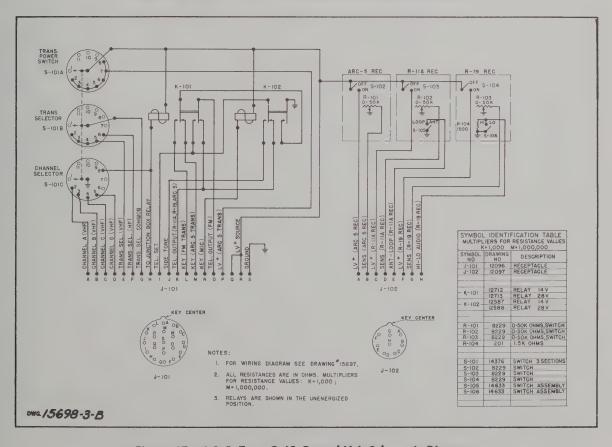


Figure 47—A.R.C. Type C-40 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

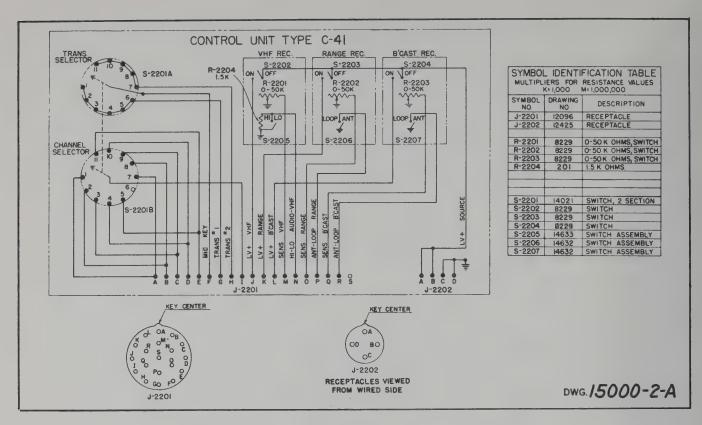


Figure 48—A.R.C. Type C-41 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

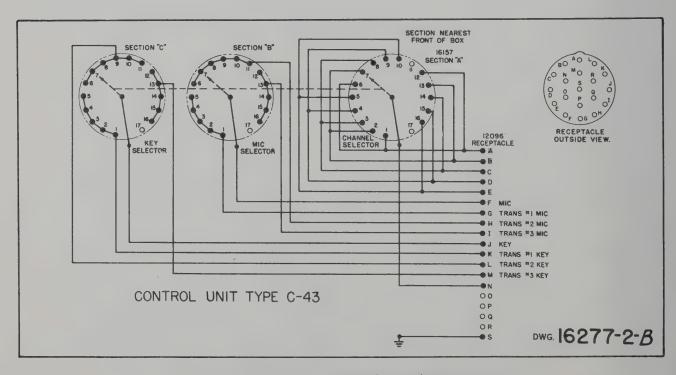


Figure 49—A.R.C. Type C-43 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

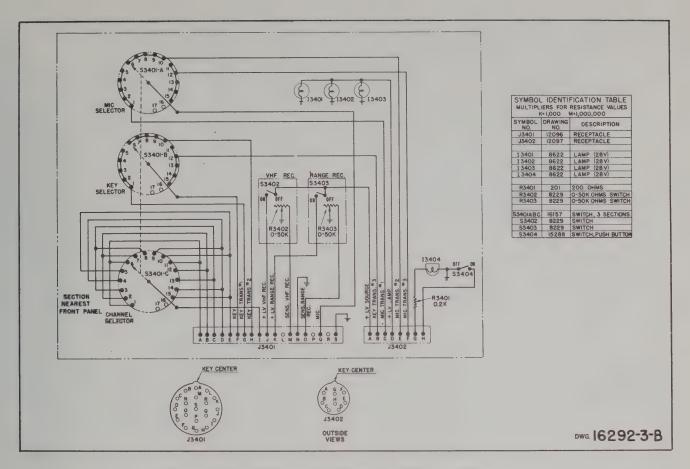


Figure 50—A.R.C. Type C-44 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

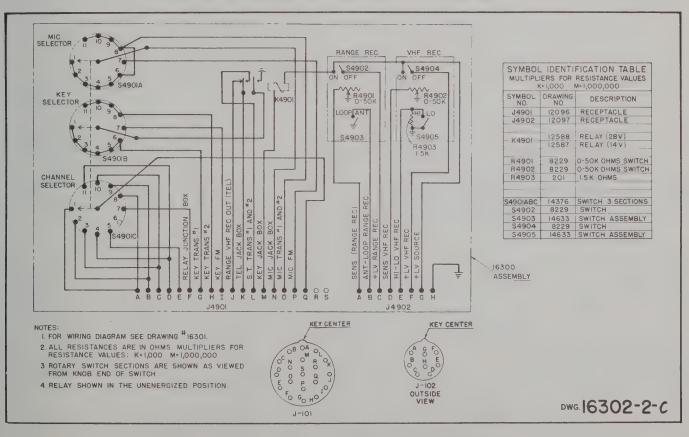


Figure 51—A.R.C. Type C-46 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

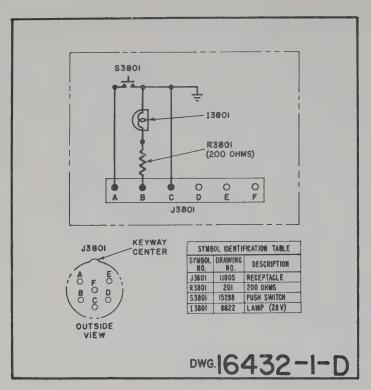


Figure 52—A.R.C. Type C-47 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

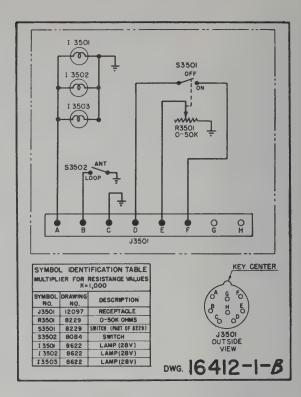


Figure 53—A.R.C. Type C-48 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

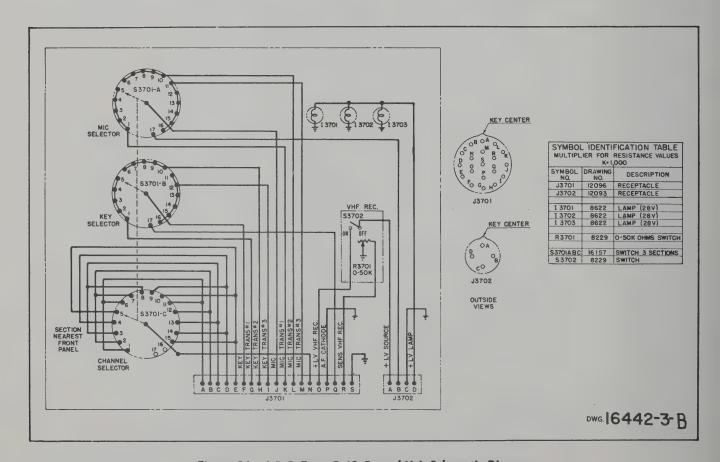
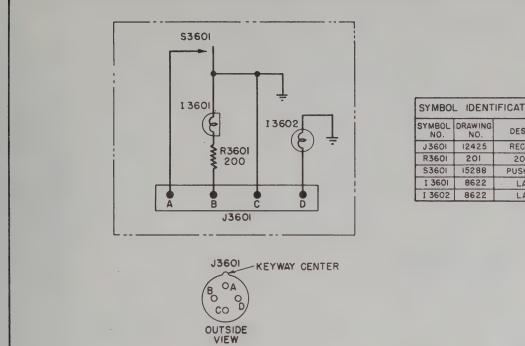


Figure 54-A.R.C. Type C-49 Control Unit Schematic Diagram



SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION TABLE			
SYMBOL NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION	
J360I	12425	RECEPTACLE	
R360I	201	200 OHMS	
S360I	15288	PUSH SWITCH	
1 3601	8622	LAMP (28V)	
1 3602	8622	LAMP (28V)	

DWG. 16502-I-A

Figure 55—A.R.C. Type C-50 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

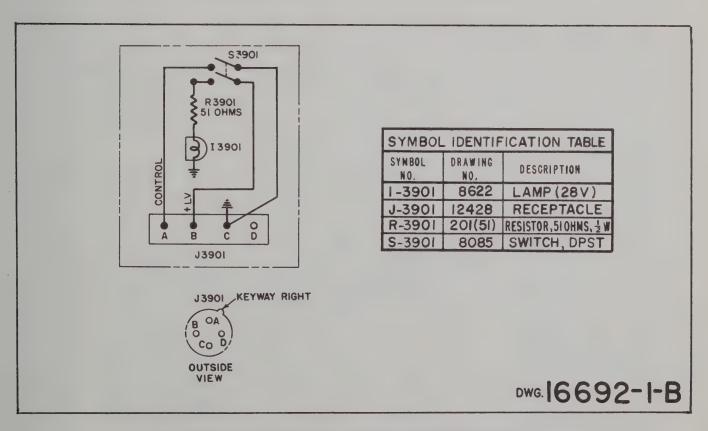


Figure 56—A.R.C. Type C-51 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

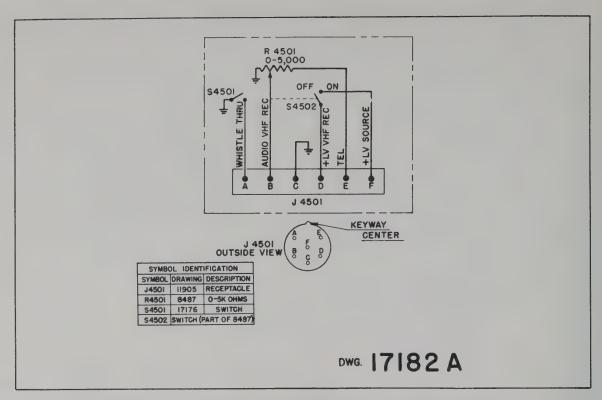


Figure 57—A.R.C. Type C-54 and C-55 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

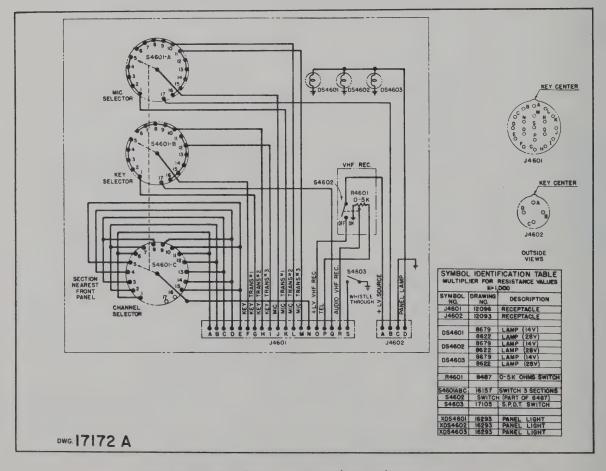


Figure 58—A.R.C. Type C-56 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

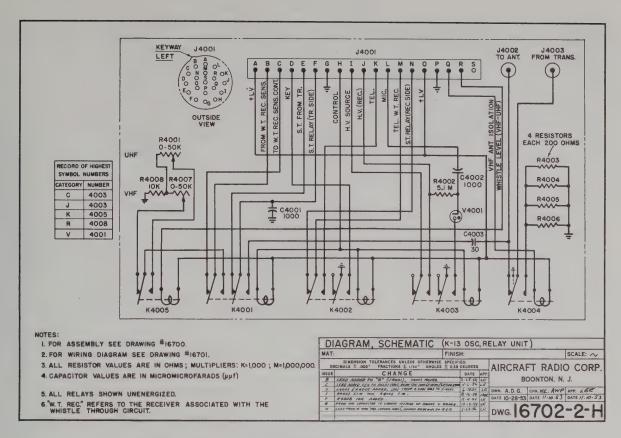


Figure 59—A.R.C. Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit Schematic Diagram

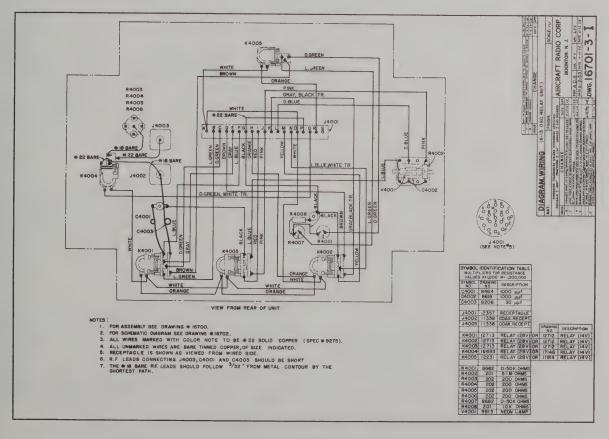


Figure 60—A.R.C. Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit Wiring Diagram

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR BNC FITTINGS & SHIELDED CABLES

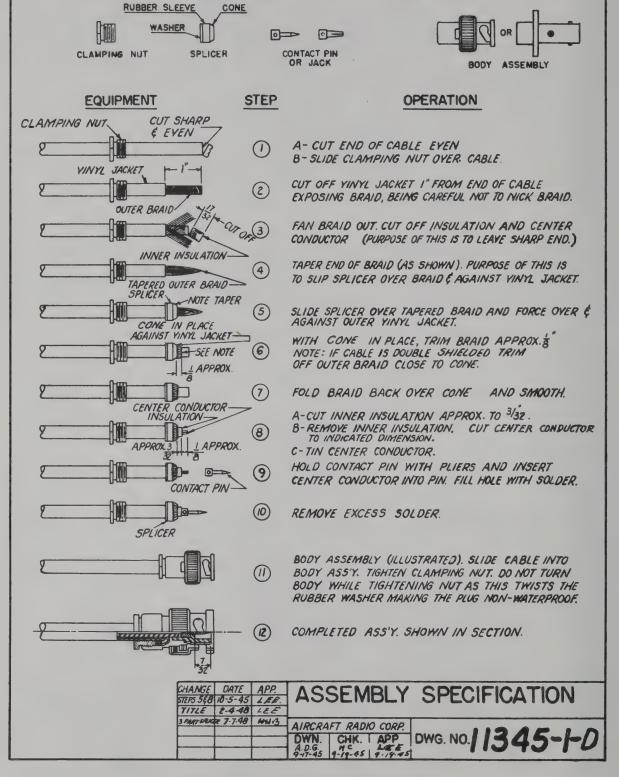


Figure 61—Coax Cable Assembly Instructions

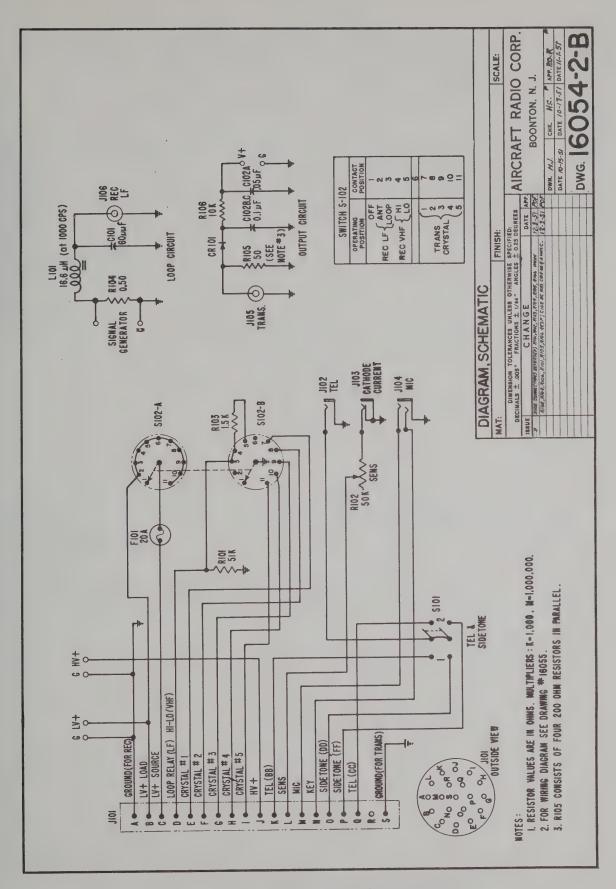


Figure 62—A.R.C. 15990 Test Unit Schematic Diagram

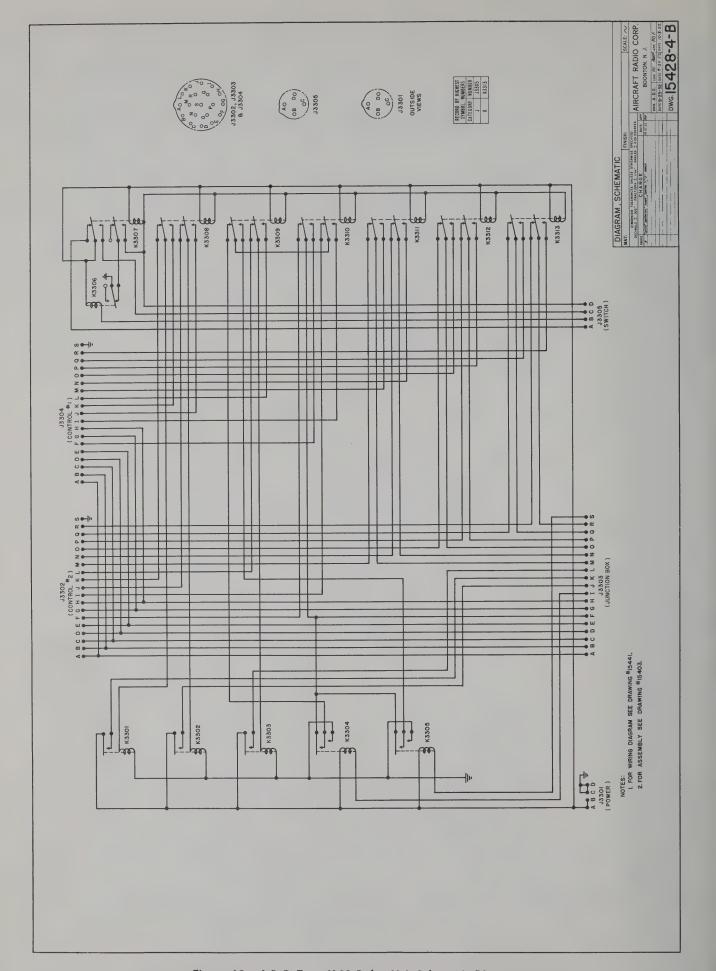


Figure 63—A.R.C. Type K-12 Relay Unit Schematic Diagram

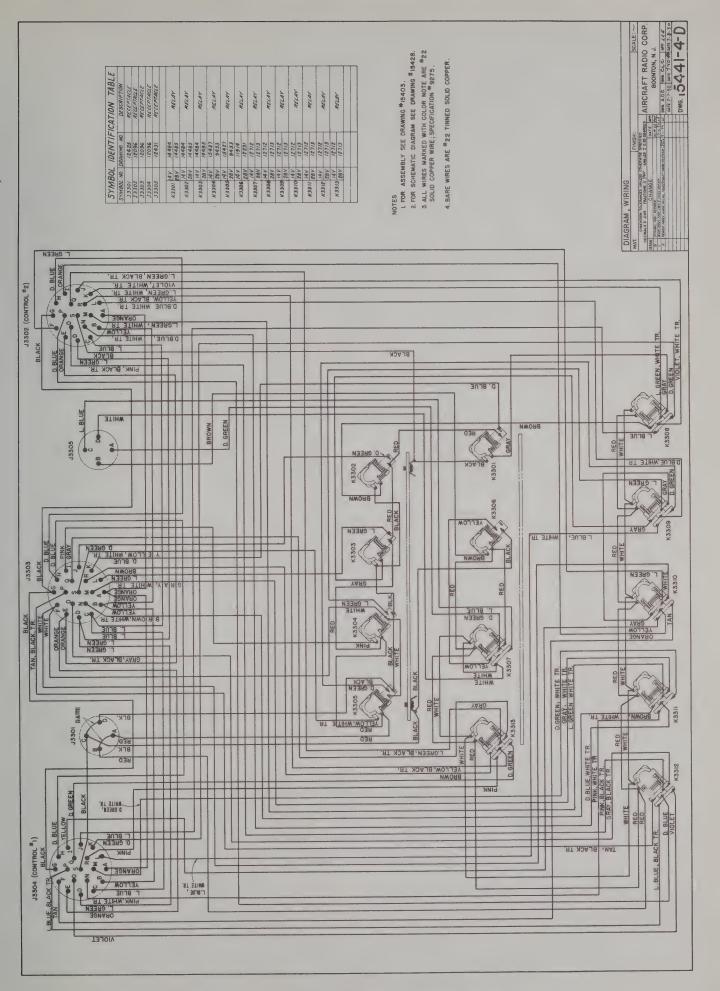
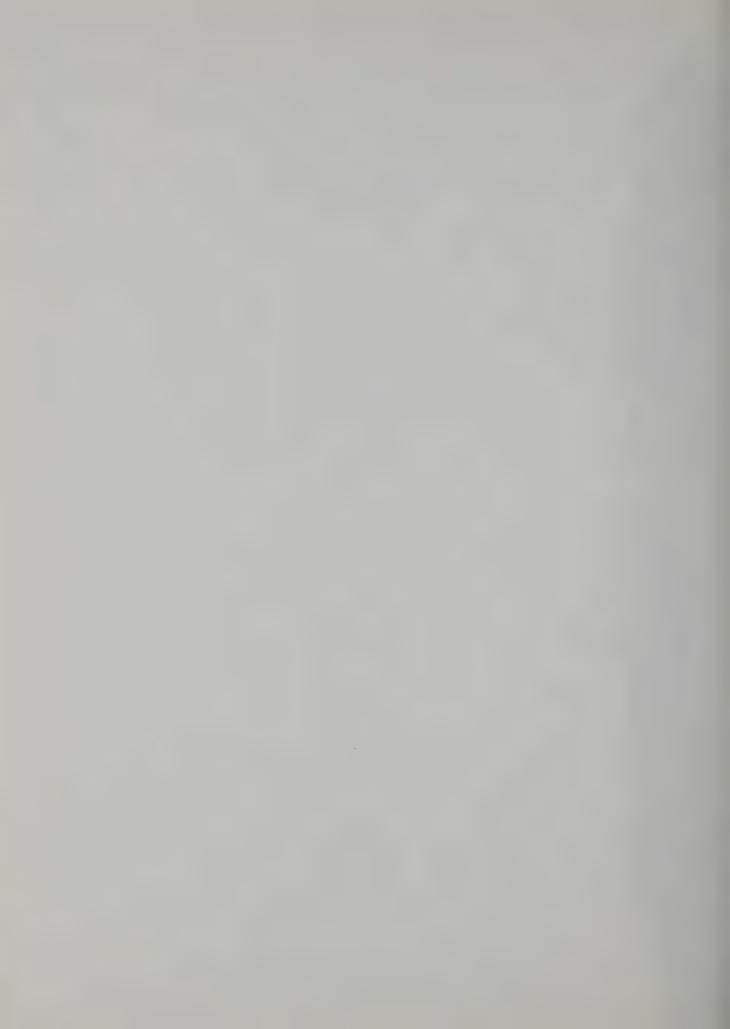


Figure 64—A.R.C. Type K-12 Relay Unit Wiring Diagram



A. R. C. TYPE 12 UHF and UHF-VHF EQUIPMENT

A. R. C. TYPE 12 EQUIPMENT



Manufactured by

AIRCRAFT RADIO CORPORATION

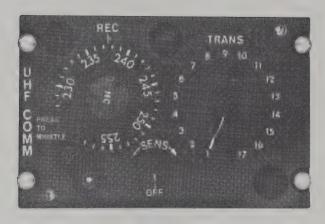
Boonton, New Jersey



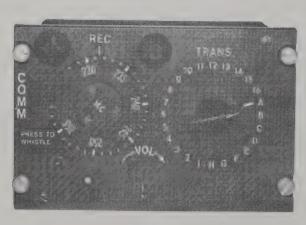
A.R.C. Type TV-10 Transverter (228-258 mc.) Shown with M-12A Mounting Item 1.



A.R.C. Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit Shown with M-24 Mounting Item 2.



A.R.C. Type C-52 Edgelighted UHF Control Unit Item 3.



A.R.C. Type C-53 Edgelighted UHF-VHF Control Unit Item 4.



A.R.C. Type A-16 UHF Antenna Item 5.

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A. R. C. TYPE 12 UHF and UHF-VHF EQUIPMENT

SECTION I GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. INTRODUCTION

1-2. Radio Set ARC Type 12 is the designation assigned to a group of radio components which may be employed in various combinations to form a variety of LF, VHF and UHF communication and navigation systems. The specific components used will depend upon the particular requirements of the individual aircraft installation.

1-3. APPLICABLE HANDBOOKS

- 1-4. The LF and VHF components of ARC Type 12 have been covered in detail in the handbooks listed in Table 1-1 and, therefore, will not be discussed in this book except where they appear as part of a typical UHF-VHF communication system.
- 1-5. This instruction book pertains to the UHF components of ARC Type 12 and their application in several typical UHF and UHF-VHF installations. It is published for use by Military aircraft manufacturers until such time as the Military books covering the equipment are available.

1-6. PURPOSE OF EQUIPMENT

1-7. ARC Type 12 UHF and UHF-VHF communication equipment provides crystal-controlled amplitude-modulated voice transmission and continuously tunable reception in the UHF band of 228-258 mc or in the VHF band of 118-148 mc, or in both bands, as required.

1-8. COMPONENTS SUPPLIED

1-9. Table 1-2 lists the major units and accessories required to form complete UHF and UHF-VHF equipments for several typical installations.

1-10. COMPONENTS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

1-11. A suitable 28 volt d-c primary power source is required for operation of the equipment. A 20 ampere circuit breaker (in the + side of the primary power between the source and the equipment) is also required.

1-12. DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR UNITS

1-13. ARC TYPE TV-10 TRANSVERTER. (See Figure 1-1, Item 1). ARC Type TV-10 Transverter is a combination of an 8-channel, crystal-controlled UHF transmitter, 228-258 mc, and a receiver converter to convert incoming 228-258 mc signals to 118-148 mc after mixing with a 110 mc crystal oscillator. The converted signal is fed into the R-19 VHF Receiver, which is tunable from 118-148 mc. The converter portion of the TV-10 contains a 228-258 mc band pass network between the UHF antenna connection and a 1N82 crystal mixer. The output from the crystal mixer feeds into a 118-148 mc band pass coupling network whose output feeds into the R-19 Receiver input.

1-14. LEADING PARTICULARS

- a) Frequency range: 228-258 mc.
- b) Number of Transmitting Channels: Eight

TABLE 1-1. APPLICABLE ADDITIONAL HANDBOOKS

Handbook Title	Designation
Handbook of Operating Instructions	AN16-45-121 (12R2-4-1-1)
Handbook of Maintenance Instructions	AN16-45-122 (12R2-4-1-2)
Parts Catalog	T.O.16-45-123 (12R2-4-1-4)
A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment	Commercial

TABLE 1-2. COMPONENTS SUPPLIED

	Quantity pe	Description			
UHF (1 TV-10)	UHF (2 TV-10's)	UHF-VHF (1 VHF Trans.)	UHF-VHF (2 VHF Trans.)		
1	2	1	1	TV-10(28v) Transverter with 8 crystals	
				specified below	
1	1	1	1	R-19(28v) Receiver	
1	1	1	1	D-10A(28v) Dynamotor	
2	3	2	2	M-12A Mounting	
1	1	1	1	K-13(28v) Oscillator-Relay Unit	
1	1	1	1	M-24 Mounting	
1	1			C-52(28v) Control Unit	
_	_	1	1	C-53(28v) Control Unit	
		1	1	A-15 VHF Antenna	
1	2	1	1	A-16 UHF Antenna	
		1)	1	T-11B(28v) Transmitter with 5	
		or }	and }	crystals specified below	
		1	1	T-13A(28v) Transmitter with 5	
				crystals specified below	
1	1	1	1	J-13A(28v) Junction Box	
2	2	2	2	J-10 Jack Box	
_		1	2	M-11A Mounting	
1	1	1	1	ARC-16158 Mechanical Linkage	
_				(Length as required)	
2	3	5	6	ARC-11318 Coax Cable	
~				(Length as required)	
4	6	10	12	ARC-11337 Connector	
2	2	3	4	ARC-14051 Connector	
1	2	1	i	ARC-16743 Connector	
1	2	2	2	ARC-16744 Connector	
T.	1	1	1	ARC-16115 Connector	
1	1	1	1	ARC-14320 Connector	
1	1	1	_		
1	1	1	2	ARC-14050 Connector	
		1	1	ARC-14491 Connector	
		1	2	ARC-14052 Connector	
2	2	2	2	ARC-11935 Headset	
2	2	2	2	ARC-11937 Microphone	
2	2	2	2	ARC-11938 Headset Bracket	
2	2	2	2	ARC-11936 Microphone Bracket	
1	1	1	1	ARC-14589 Receptacle Cap	
8	16	8	8	ARC-17142 Crystal Unit, UHF	
*****	_	5	10	ARC-14958 Crystal Unit, VHF	

(may be all in one band 4 mc wide, or divided up between two bands, each 4 mc wide).

- c) Crystals: Requires eight ARC-17142 crystals, or equivalent.
 - d) Transmitter Power Output: 0.5 watt.
- e) Distance Range: Transmitting,—55-60 miles at 5000 feet altitude. Receiving,—line-of-sight distances.
- f) Sensitivity over the UHF band (TV-10 with R-19): Approximately 7 microvolts to produce 10 mw into 300 ohms, with 30% mod, 400 cps signal, signal to signal + noise ratio of 10 db.
- g) Tube Complement: (4) Type 5763, (2) Type 6201.
 - h) Power Input Requirements:
 HV—obtained from R-19 Receiver.
 LV—1.65 a. at 28 v. dc.
 - i) Mounting: Type M-12A, shockproof.
 - j) Weight: 5.9 pounds including Mounting.
 - k) Overall Dimensions, including Mounting: $4\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, $11\frac{21}{62}$ " long, $5\frac{3}{4}$ " high.
- 1-15. ARC TYPE K-13 OSCILLATOR-RELAY UNIT. (See Figure 1-1, Item 2). ARC Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay provides a means for using the crysstal-controlled transmitter as an rf source for precise tuning of the VHF receiver. The K-13 is operated by means of the receiver tuning crank on the C-52 or C-53 Control Unit. When the tuning crank is pushed for "whistle-thru," the K-13 performs the following functions:
- a) connects high voltage to receiver and transmitter simultaneously.
 - b) reduces receiver sensitivity to a low value.
- c) connects transmitter output to a 50 ohm dummy load.
 - d) switches microphone out of circuit.
- e) turns on a relaxation-type tone oscillator; injects this af into the microphone input circuit to provide more than 20% tone modulation.
- f) connects headset (TEL) to output of the particular receiver being tuned, while disconnecting it from all other receivers.

1-16. LEADING PARTICULARS

a) External Adjustments: UHF whistle level.

VHF whistle level.

b) Power Input Requirements:

HV—obtained from R-19 Receiver. LV—0.5a. at 28 v. dc.

- c) Mounting: Type M-24.
- d) Weight: 1.2 pounds including Mounting.
- e) Overall Dimensions, including Mounting: 5½ wide, 5" high, 2¾ deep.

1-17. ARC TYPE C-52 CONTROL UNIT. (See Figure 1-1, Item 3). ARC Type C-52 Control Unit is edgelighted and designed for standard AN console type mounting. It contains all controls required for the remote operation of one R-19 Receiver, one K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit and one or two TV-10 Transverters.

1-18. The controls consist of-

- a) Combination power switch and volume control.
- **b**) Combination receiver tuning control and "whistle-thru" control.
- c) Transmitter channel-selector switch for selection of interphone and up to 16 UHF channels.
- 1-19. All electrical and mechanical connections are brought out through the rear of the unit. An external 28 volt dc source and a panel light control are required for edgelighting.

1-20. LEADING PARTICULARS

- a) Dial Frequency Range: 228-258 mc.
- b) Power Input Requirements, panel lighted: 0.12a. at 28 v. dc.
 - c) Weight: 1.4 pounds.
 - d) Overall Dimensions:

 $5\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ " high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ " deep.

1-21. ARC TYPE C-53 CONTROL UNIT (See Figure 1, Item 4). ARC Type C-53 Control Unit is an edgelighted, AN console mounted unit designed for the remote operation of one R-19 Receiver, one, two or three VHF transmitters, one K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit and one TV-10 Transverter.

1-22. The controls consist of-

- a) Combination power switch and volume control.
- b) Combination receiver tuning control and "whistle-thru" control.
- c) Transmitter channel-selector switch for selection of up to 15 VHF channels, interphone, and 8 UHF channels.
- 1-23. When the channel-selector switch is changed from VHF band to UHF band, the UHF transmitter is made ready for operation, the UHF converter is turned on and connected to the R-19 Receiver, the receiver tuning-dial numerals shift to the UHF band, and the UHF antenna replaces the VHF antenna.
- 1-24. All electrical and mechanical connections are brought out and through the rear of the unit. An external 28 volt dc source and a panel light control are required for edgelighting.

TABLE 1-3. 28v DC SYSTEM POWER REQUIREMENTS

System Components	Approx. Maximum Current Drain*		
UHF System with One Transverter, consisting of: (1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-52 and (1) J-13A	5 . 2 amps		
UHF System with Two Transverters, consisting of: (2) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-52 and (1) J-13A	6.4 amps		
UHF-VHF System with One VHF Transmitter, consisting of: (1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-53, (1) T-11B or T-13A, and (1) J-13A. UHF-VHF System with Two VHF Transmitters, consisting of:	6.0 amps		
(1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-53, (2) T-11B's or T-13A's or 1 of each, and (1) J-13A	6.8 amps		

^{*}Current drain measured with all components connected normally to a stable 28v DC supply, and operating in the "WHISTLE-THRU" position with TRANS selector switch set on UHF high band.

1-25. LEADING PARTICULARS

- a) Dial Frequency Ranges: VHF 118-148 mc.
 - UHF 228-258 mc.
- b) Power Input Requirements:
 - VHF positions, panel lighted—0.12 a. at 28 v. dc.
 - UHF positions, panel lighted—0.23 a. at 28 v. dc.
- c) Weight: 1.5 pounds.
- d) Overall dimensions: 5\(^{y}\) wide, 3\(^{y}\) high, 3\(^{y}\) deep.
- 1-26. ARC TYPE A-16 ANTENNA. (See Figure 1-1, Item 5). ARC Type A-16 Antenna is a quarter-wave, base fed, inverted "L" type designed to operate in the UHF band. It consists of a ½" diameter, stainless steel, "L" shaped rod mounted on a small aluminum box containing broadbanding circuitry and a BNC receptacle for coupling to 52 ohm coaxial transmission line such as RG-58/U. This antenna works satisfactorily under mild icing conditions and has been used successfully on aircraft with speeds in excess of 500 mph. It is particularly suitable for belly-mounting on low ground clearance aircraft.

1-27. LEADING PARTICULARS

- a) VSWR: Less than 2:1 in the frequency range of 228-258 mc.
 - b) Dimensions: 6" vertical, 7" horizontal.
 - c) Weight: 0.37 pound.
 - d) Mounting: Single hole, 1 inch diameter.

1-28. SYSTEM POWER REQUIREMENTS

1-29. Table 1-3 lists the combined power requirements of the major units of ARC Type 12 that may be used in UHF and UHF-VHF systems.

1-30. SYSTEM WEIGHTS

1-31. Table 1-4 lists the total weights of several typical ARC Type 12 UHF and UHF-VHF systems.

1-32. OPERATING LIMITATIONS

- 1-33. Normal operation should be obtained from -55°C to $+71^{\circ}\text{C}$. Under extreme hot weather operating conditions, precautions should be taken to ensure adequate circulation of air around the equipment.
- 1-34. ARC Type 12 Equipment may be operated up to 50,000 feet altitude.

TABLE 1-4. SYSTEM WEIGHTS

System Components	*Approx. Total Weight (Lbs.)		
UHF System with One Transverter, consisting of: (1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-52, (1) J-13A, (1) M-24, (2) M-12A, (1) A-16, (2) J-10, all required plugs	19.3		
UHF System with Two Transverters, consisting of: (2) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-52, (1) J-13A, (1) M-24, (3) M-12A, (2) A-16, (2) J-10, all required plugs	25.4		
UHF-VHF System with One VHF Transmitter, consisting of: (1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-53, (1) T-11B or T-13A, (1) J-13A, (1) M-24, (2) M-12A, (1) M-11A, (1) A-15, (1) A-16, (2) J-10, all required plugs.	24.0		
UHF-VHF System with Two VHF Transmitters, consisting of: (1) TV-10, (1) R-19 with Dynamotor, (1) K-13, (1) C-53, (2) T-11B's or T-13A's or 1 of each, (1) J-13A, (1) M-24, (3) M-12A, (2) M-11A, (1) A-15, (1) A-16, (2) J-10, all required plugs.	27.5		

^{*}System weight does not include headsets, microphones, mechanical linkage, or external wiring.

SECTION II

PREPARATION FOR USE

2-1. PREPARING THE EQUIPMENT

- 2-2. No special procedures are required to prepare the equipment for use. However, visually inspect the electron tubes and other readily visible parts of the components for possible damage incurred during shipment.
- 2-3. Check that transmitter crystals are properly installed in ascending order of frequency starting with crystal position number one (crystal "A" in TV-10).

2-4. INSTALLING THE EQUIPMENT

2-5. The location and installation of the equipment will depend on the aircraft in which it is to be installed. See the Type 12 Commercial Handbook referenced in Table 1-1 for general installation considerations.

2-6. CABLE FABRICATION

2-7. No cable assemblies are supplied with the equipment, however, all the necessary parts, except wire, are supplied. The actual wiring and length of the cable assemblies will depend upon the components

used and the location of the equipment in the aircraft. Cable fabrication instructions will be found in the appropriate handbooks referenced in Table 1-1. External wiring and cabling diagrams of typical UHF and UHF-VHF installations will be found in Section V of this supplement.

2-8. MECHANICAL LINKAGE FABRICATION

2-9. Mechanical Linkage fabrication instructions are covered in detail in the Type 12 Commercial Handbook.

2-10. FINAL ADJUSTMENTS AFTER INSTALLATION

- 2-11. TUNING DIAL ALIGNMENT. Align tuning dial with receiver as follows:
- a) Connect mechanical linkage to R-19 Receiver and C-52 or C-53 Control Unit.
- b) Connect up all cables and turn equipment ON.
- c) Set transmitter selector switch to a frequency near the high end of the band.
- d) Rotate the tuning control in "whistle-thru" position, and tune for maximum whistle.

- e) Disengage mechanical links je at either end, and rotate tuning control until the dial reads the exact frequency to which the TRANS switch has been set.
- f) Reconnect the mechanical linkage; being careful not to change the relative position of the shafting and tuning dial.
- g) Check alignment at several other crystal frequencies.
- 2-12. WHISTLE LEVEL ADJUSTMENT. Separate controls for UHF and VHF whistle level adjustment will be found on the front of the K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit. With VOL control set at maximum and a Ballantine Model 300 VTVM, or equivalent, connected across a 300 ohm load on TEL, set TRANS switch to any operable UHF position and adjust UHF whistle-level for 1 volt output. Then set TRANS switch to any operable VHF position and adjust VHF whistle level for 1 volt output.
- 2-13. VHF TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENTS FOR MAXIMUM RF OUTPUT. Adjustment pro-

cedure is covered in detail in the applicable handbooks referenced in Table 1-1.

- 2-14. UHF TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENTS FOR MAXIMUM RF OUTPUT.
 - a) Check that antennas are connected normally.
- b) With crystals properly installed, turn equipment ON and set TRANS switch to the UHF frequency nearest to the center of the upper 4 mc spread employed.
- c) Connect a 1000 ohm/volt or 20,000 ohm/volt meter (3 volt scale) between TEST jack on front panel and ground.
- d) Depress microphone button and check tuned circuits numbered HI 1, 2, 3, 4 for maximum output. Note that the #4 HI band trimmer tunes in an opposite sense from all the other trimmers; i.e., clockwise rotation raises frequency.
- e) Set TRANS switch to the UHF frequency nearest to the center of the lower 4 mc spread employed, and, with microphone button depressed, check tuned circuits numbered LO 1, 2, 3, 4 for maximum output.

SECTION III

OPERATING PROCEDURES

3-1. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING CONTROLS

3-2. All controls for the operation of the components of Type 12 UHF and UHF-VHF equipments are contained in the C-52 and C-53 control units respectively. The OFF-VOL control, tuning crank—"whistle-thru" control, and channel selector switch are all clearly marked and their functions are self-evident.

3-3. OPERATION, PREFLIGHT

- 3-4. a) Switch aircraft electrical system ON.
- b) Turn OFF-VOL control full clockwise and allow equipment to warm up for 2 or 3 minutes.
- c) Set TRANS selector switch to position 1 and tune receiver to exact crystal frequency by pressing the receiver tuning knob while tuning for maximum "whistle."
- d) Press microphone button and check for presence of sidetone.
- e) Make a two-way radio check on each crystal frequency if facilities are available.
 - f) Check interphone operation.

- g) Check operation of any other microphones and headsets.
- h) Turn OFF-VOL control full counterclockwise.
 - i) Switch aircraft electrical system OFF.

3-5. OPERATION, AIRBORNE

- 3-6. a) Turn OFF-VOL control full clockwise and allow equipment to warm-up for 2 or 3 minutes.
- b) Set TRANS switch to desired transmitting frequency.
- c) Tune receiver to desired receiving frequency (using whistle-thru facility for precise tuning if reception is desired on one of the crystal frequencies).
- d) Press microphone button and speak directly into the microphone.
 - e) Release microphone button to receive.

3-7. OPERATION, SECURE

- 3-8. a) Turn OFF-VOL control full counter-clockwise.
 - b) Switch airplane electrical system OFF.

SECTION IV

MAINTENANCE

4-1. TEST EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS REQUIRED

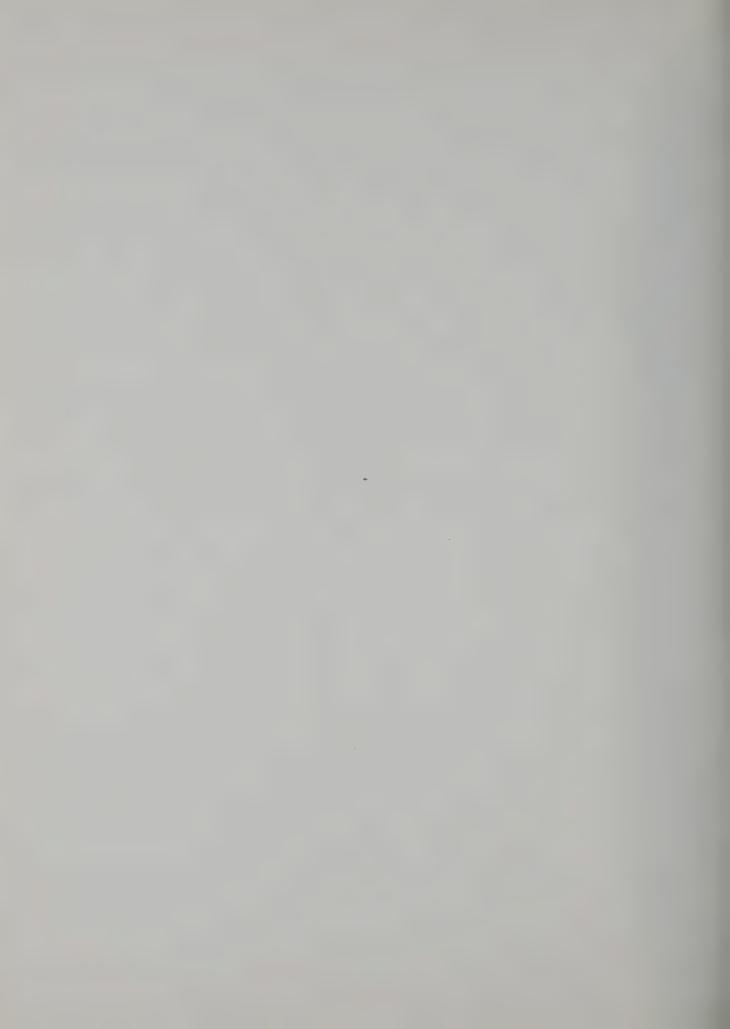
- 4-2. In addition to the test equipment listed in the commercial instruction book for A.R.C. Type 12 Equipment, the following items will be required to bench test and tune up the equipment covered in this supplement:
- a) Hewlett-Packard Model 608A, B, C or D Signal Generator (10mc-500 mc), or equivalent.
- b) Hewlett-Packard Model 410B VTVM or equivalent.
- c) Bench Test Harness wired per External Wiring Diagram 17264.
- d) A complete UHF-VHF equipment with 1 VHF transmitter excepting only mountings and connectors (See column 3 of Table 1-2 for the complete list of components and the quantity required).

4-3. ALIGNMENT AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

- 4-4. Paragraphs 2-10 through 2-14 cover various final adjustments after installation.
- 4-5. UHF transmitter output power may be checked by means of the Bird Termaline Model 61 RF Wattmeter when the transmitter is keyed. An alter-

nate method is to measure the voltage drop across the 50 ohm dummy load in the TV-10 with the Hewlett-Packard VTVM, or similar instrument under "whistlethru" conditions. A voltage reading of about 5 volts may be considered normal.

- 4-6. It will be necessary to check the tuning of the 110 mc crystal oscillator tank circuit (C4235 and L4212 on drawing 16922) whenever the 110 mc oscillator tube (V4206) is changed. This may be accomplished by connecting a Weston Model 301 1 ma. meter between J4205 and ground. Adjust L4212 tuning slug for maximum crystal current then turn slug further into coil until crystal current is reduced to 80% of its maximum value.
- 4-7. Use of a bench test harness will facilitate bench testing, adjusting, and trouble-shooting all units. Initial trouble-shooting is usually accomplished by replacing one unit of a normally operative installation by a unit suspected of being faulty.
- 4-8. Refer to Table 1-1 for applicable handbooks containing test details, voltages and component values for Type 12 VHF Equipment.



SECTION V

SEQUENCE OF DIAGRAMS

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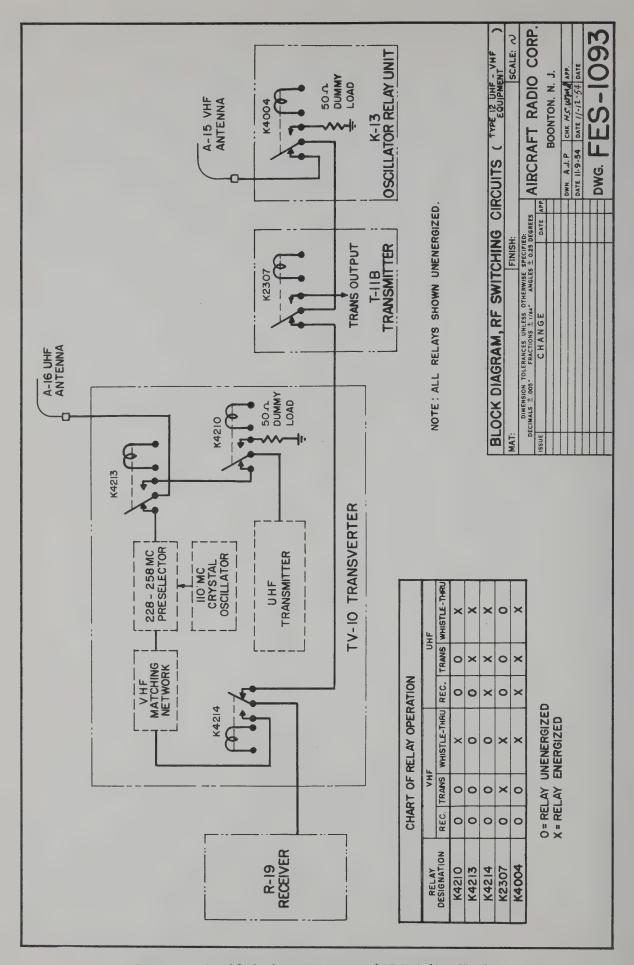


Figure 5-1—Simplified Schematic Diagram of RF Switching Circuits

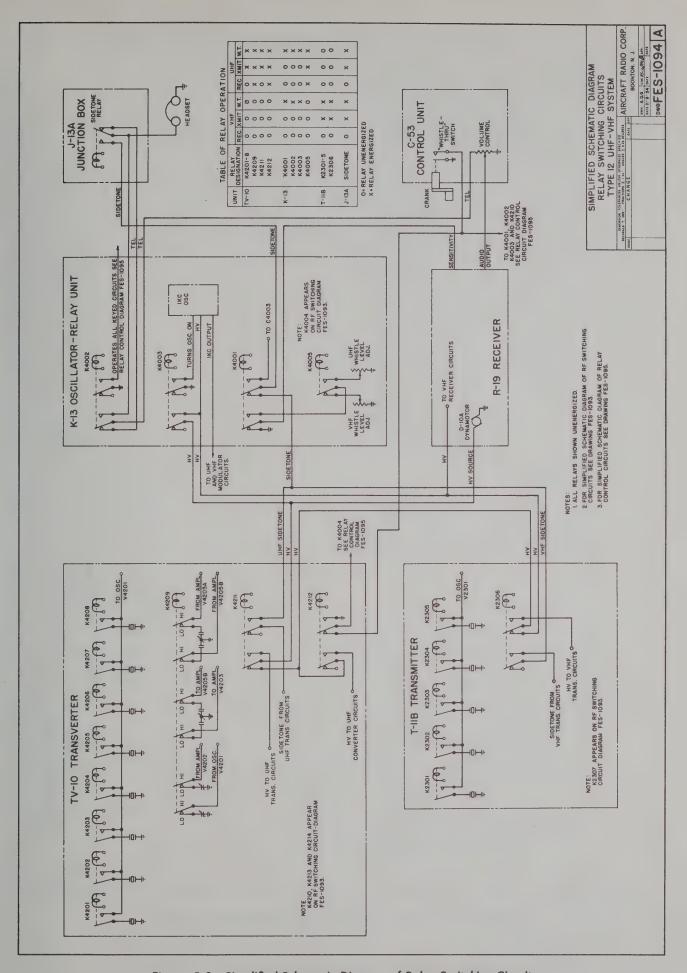


Figure 5-2—Simplified Schematic Diagram of Relay Switching Circuits

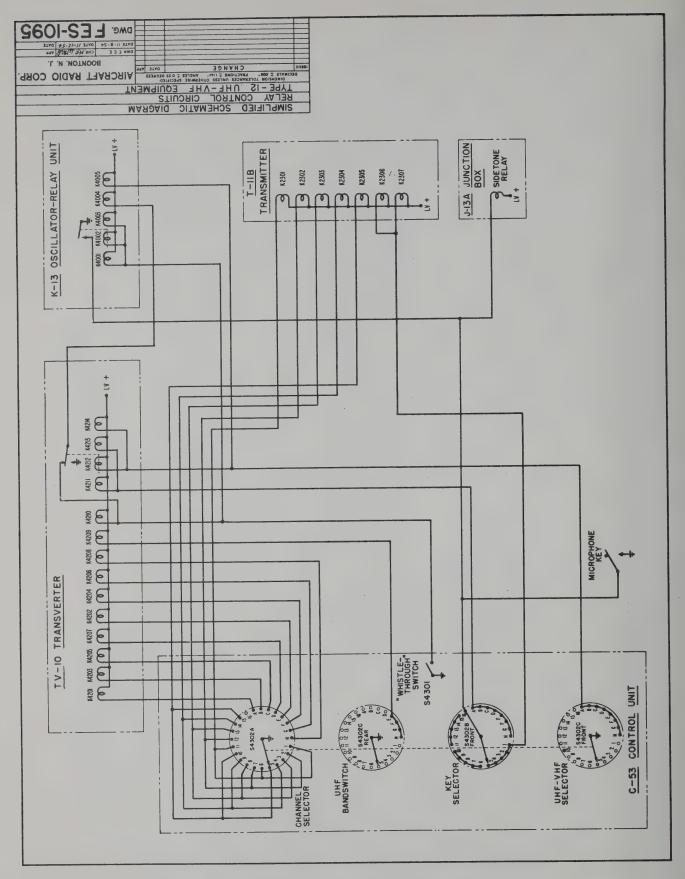
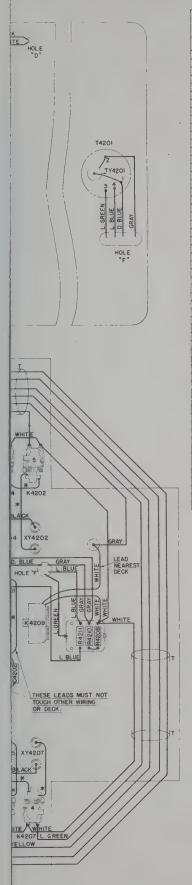


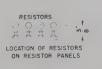
Figure 5-3—Simplified Schematic Diagram of Relay Control Circuits



SYMBOL	DWG.	1		SYMBOL	DWG.	E VALUE		SYMBOL	DWG.		
NO.	NO.	DESCRI		NO.	NO	DESCI	RIPTION	NO.	NO.	DESC	RIPTON
C 4201	8625		4 F	K 4204	14764	RELAY A.					
C 4202	8242		MF	K 4205	14764	RELAY A					
C 4203	80/3		MF	X 4206	14764	RELAY A					
C 4204	8625		F	K 4207	14764	RELAY A			-		
C 4206	8625	-		K 4208	14764	RELAY A					
C 4207	17/21		ME	K 4209	17039	SOLE			-		
C 4209	4520		ME	K 4211	16693	RELAY A					
C 4210	8625		u F	K 42/2	12713	RELAY A		7 4201	626/	MIC TRAN	VSEORMER
C 42/1	8625		u F	K 42/3	17022	RELAY A.		7 4202	19015	MOD TRA	
C 4212	8697		UMF	K 4214	16693	RELAY AS		, , , , ,	170.3		TOT WITHER
C 4213	5416	15 /	u F	3					1		
C 4214	17122		MMF					TY 4201	8684	AES/370A	THYRITE
C 4215	4520		MAF					TY 4202	8683	RESISTOR	
C 4216	8625		MF	L 4201	14528	RF CHOKE					
C 42/7	5416		4 F	L 4202	12040	COIL (POSI.					
C 4218	8625		u F	L 4203	17/57	COIL (POSI)		¥ 4201	THE 5763		TUBE
C 4219	8626		4F	L 4204	15174	RF CHOKE		Y 4202	TYPE 5763		TUBE
C 4220	8625		(F	L 4205	17158	COIL (POSI		V 4203	TYPE 5763		TUBE
C 4221	8701		MF	L 4206	15174	RF CHOKE		¥ 4204	TYPE 5763		TUBE
C 4222 A	17123		MF	L 4207	15174	AF CHOKE		V 4205	TYPE GL-6201		TUBE
C 4222 B	4520		H MF	L 4208	14141	RF CHOKE		V 4206	TYPE GL-620/	VACUUM .	TUBE
C 4224	4520	100	N MF	L 4210	17164	COIL (FOSIT			-		
C 4225	8624		MAF	L 4215			SEM. #17565.	XV 4201	15230	SOCKEY,	9 PIN
C 4226	8624		U MF	L 4217		PLING UNIT AS		XV 4202	15230	SOCKET,	
C 4227	8624		MAF	1 4219		CKET ASSEMBL		XV4203	15230	SOCKET,	
C 4228 A			MUF	L4220	/7567		I MH	XV4204	15230		9 PIN
C 4228 B	17/24		MMF					XV4205	15230	SOCKET.	
C 4229	8624	680 /	MMF	R4201	204	100K	OHMS.	XV4206	MAT OF OSC	ILLATOR ASS	EM. #17038
C 4230	8625		MF	R 4202 A	8700	2.6	OHM5				
C 4231	8625		MF	R 4202 B	0700	1.6	OHMS				
C 4238	PART OF COL	PLING UNIT ASS	EM. #17565	R 4203	204	560	OHMS	XY 4201	16946	CRYSTAL	
				R 4204	201	300K	OHMS	XY4202	16946	CRYSTAL	
C 4243		UPLING UNIT ASS		R 4205	204	180	OHMS	XY 4203	16946	CRYSTAL	
C 4245		ACKET ASSEM.		R 4206	204	100K	OHMS	XY4204	16346	CRYSTAL	
C 4246	8625	.0022 µ		R 4207	204	270	OHM5	XY 4205	16346	CRYSTAL	
14247	8625	.0022 µ		R 4208	201	200	OHMS	XY 4206 XY 4207	16946	CRYSTAL	
		 		R 4210	201	180	OHMS	XY 4207 XY4208	16346	CRYSTAL	SOCKET
	1			R 4211	201	1/1/	OHMS	77200	,0048	CATOTAL	JUSTIE /
CR 4201	16964	INBZ CRYSTAL	RECTIFIER	R 4212	201	51	OHM5				
		1 2 31, 3774		R 4213	202	33K	ONMS	Y 4201	17/42	CRY.	STAL
				R 4214	201	150	OHMS	y 4202	17/42	CRYS	
J 4201	13152	TEST JAC	CK	R 4215	201	270	OHMS	y 4203	17142	CRYS	
1 4202	16715	RECEPTACLE .	ASSEMBLY.	R 4216	204	4.7K	OHMS	y 4204	17142	CRY:	STAL
1 4203	16714	RECEPTACLE ASSEMBLY.		R 4217	201	5/	ONMS	y 4205	17142	CRYS	
1 4204	939/	JACK ASSEMBLY (MIC)		R 4218	201	33K	OHMS	y 4206	17/42	GRY:	
J 4206	15185	UG-625		R 42/3	201	33K	OHMS	y 4207	17/42	CRYS	
J 4207	15/85	UG-625,		R 4220	204	220	OHMS	y 4208	17142	CRYS	TAL
J 4208	15185	UG-6251		R 4221	204	220	ONMS				
J 4209	15185	UG-625/	U	R 4222	201	5/	ONMS		-		
		-		R 4223	204	100	OHMS	Z 4201	17038	OSCILLATOR .	
		,		R 4224	204	100	OHMS	Z 4202	17040	MESELECTOR ,	433EM. U.H.F
					0.00	4.77	0.11140		1		
K 4201 K 4202	14764	RELAY ASS		R 4225 R 4226	204	470 10 K	OHMS				

NOTES

- I. FOR MAIN ASSEMBLY SEE DRAWING #16920 .
- 2. FOR SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM SEE DRAWING #16922
- 3. FOR ASSEMBLY AND WIRING DIAGRAM OF PRESELECTOR SEE DRAWING # 17040.
- 4. FOR ASSEMBLY AND WIRING DIAGRAM OF OSCILLATOR SEE DRAWING $^\#17038$.
- 5. FOR ASSEMBLY DETAILS OF L4202, L4203, L4205, L4209 AND L4210 AND POSITION OF ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS, SEE MAIN ASSEMBLY DRAWING #16920 .
- 6. ALL WIRES MARKED WITH COLOR NOTE ARE #24 SOLID COPPER (SPEC. #12499) .
- 7. ALL UNMARKED WIRES ARE BARE # 24 TINNED SOLID COPPER .
- 8. ALL WIRES MARKED (*) ARE BARE BRAIDED $^{\#}24$ TINNED COPPER (SPEC. $^{\#}12212$).
- 9. ALL WIRES MARKED (**) WITH COLOR NOTE ARE TEFLON INSULATED # 22 SOLID COPPER (SPEC. #8677).
- IO. INSTALL TUBING (SPEC. $^{\#}$ 8288) OF .034" I.D. OVER WIRES MARKED "TT" .
- II. INSTALL TUBING (SPEC. # 8288) OF APPROPRIATE SIZE OVER GROUPS OF WIRES MARKED "T".
- 12. KEEP "MINIATURE SOCKET WIRING PLUGS" IN ALL MINIATURE SOCKETS THROUGHOUT WIRING OPERATION .
- 13. THE SOLDERED TERMINALS AND CONTACT ARMS OF RELAYS K4211 AND K4212 MUST CLEAR THE INSIDE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHANNEL COVER BY AT LEAST .035".
- 14. DO NOT SOLDER CLOSER THAN $3/16^{\prime\prime}$ TO ANY R.F. CHOKE OR RESISTOR ; DO NOT SHORTEN LEADS ON ANY CRYSTAL RECTIFIER.
- 15 MOUNT BRACKET (L4219) PARALLEL TO DECK OF CHASSIS WITH CLEARANCE TO DECK OF 7_3 (\pm 1_3)





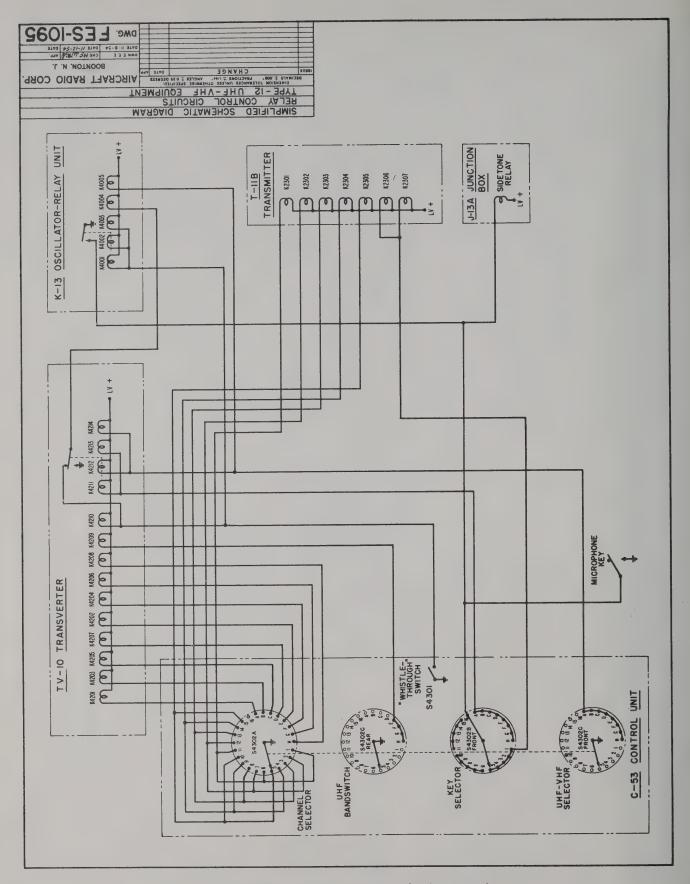


Figure 5-3—Simplified Schematic Diagram of Relay Control Circuits

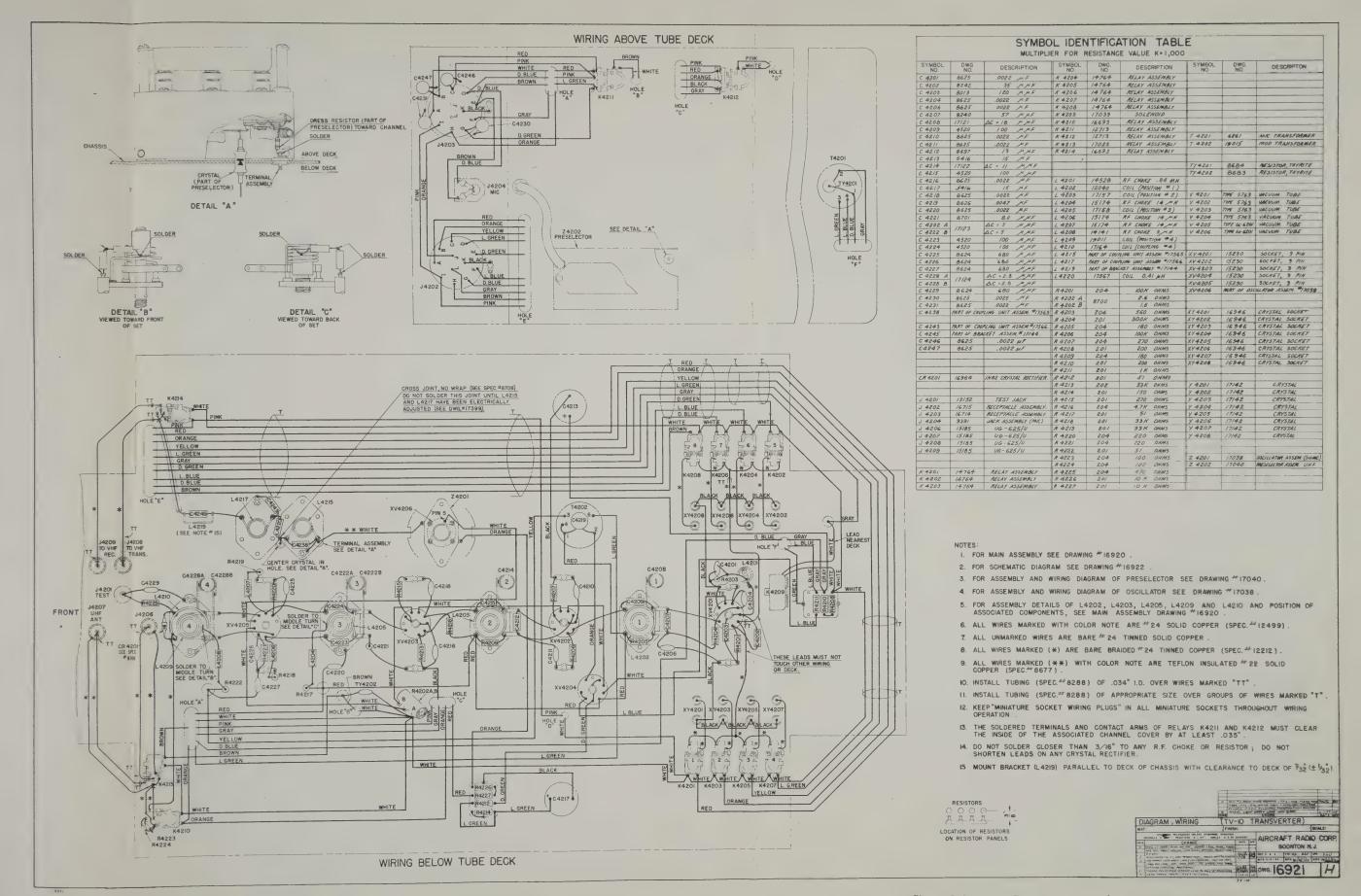


Figure 5-4—A.R.C. Type TV-10 Transverter Wiring Diagram



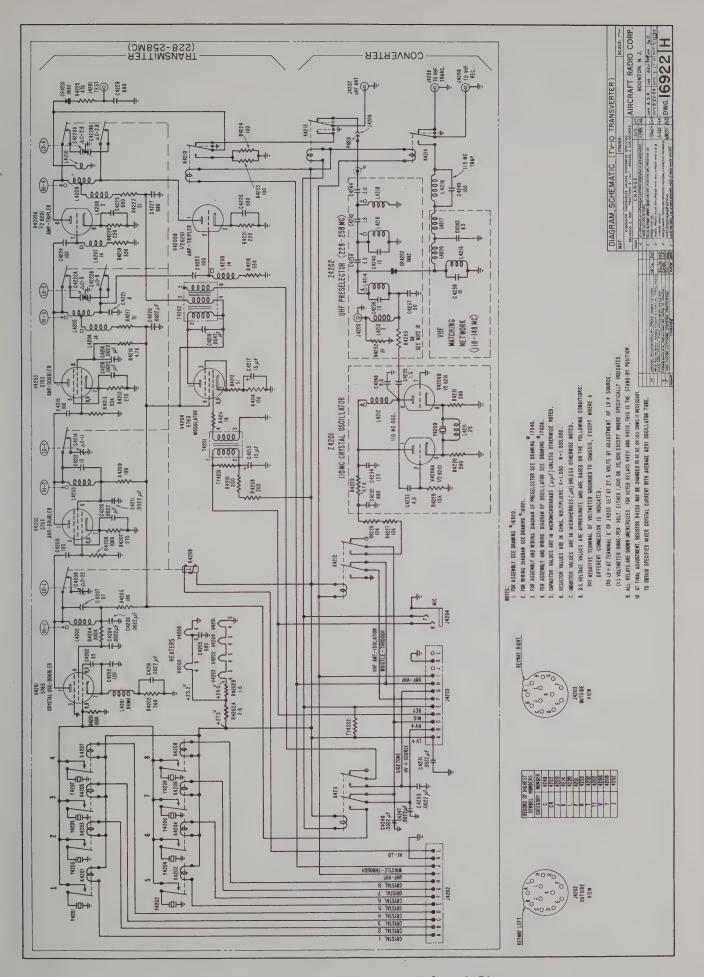


Figure 5-5—A.R.C. Type TV-10 Transverter Schematic Diagram

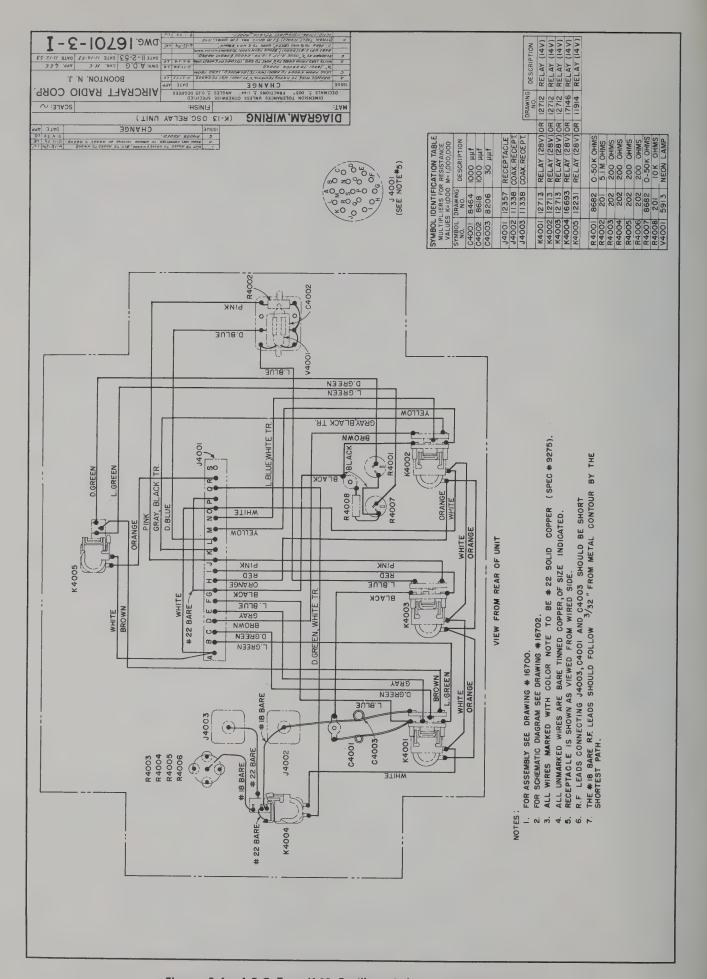


Figure 5-6-A.R.C. Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit Wiring Diagram

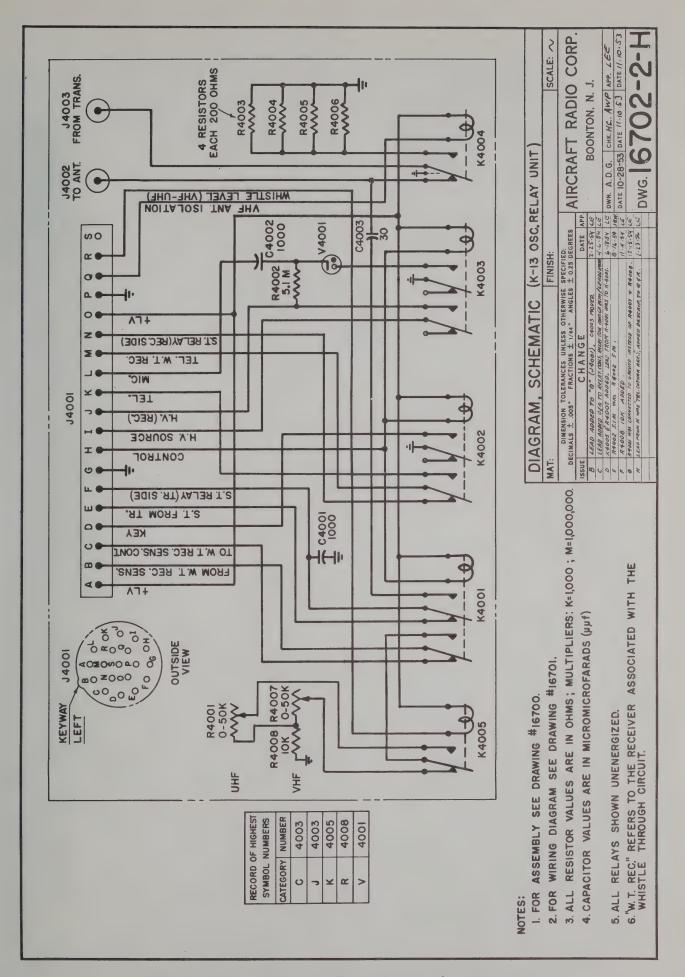


Figure 5-7-A.R.C. Type K-13 Oscillator-Relay Unit Schematic Diagram

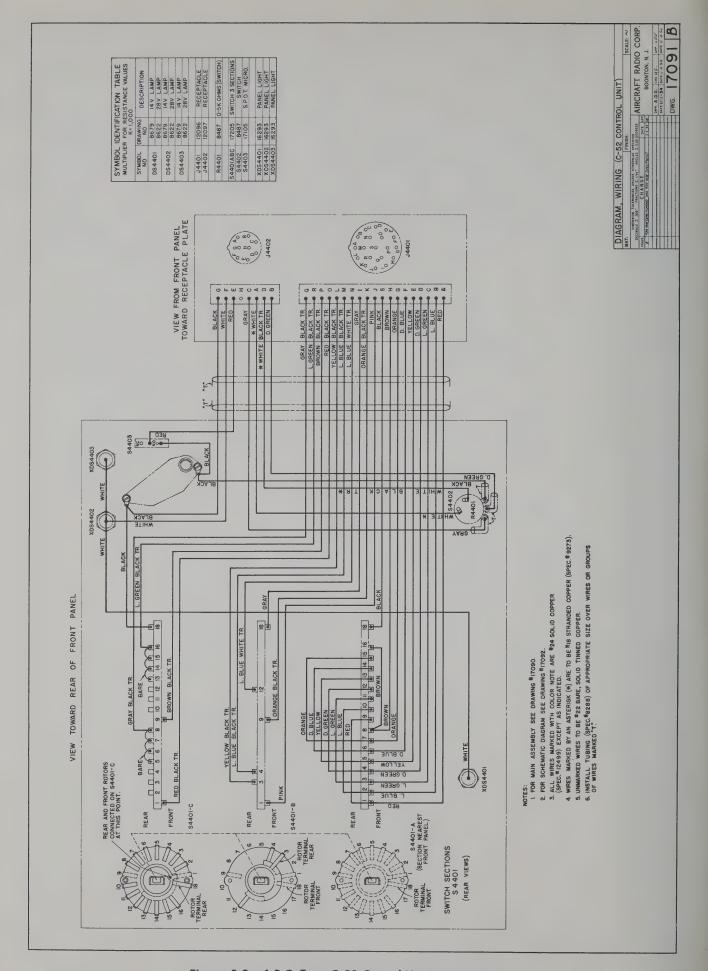


Figure 5-8—A.R.C. Type C-52 Control Unit Wiring Diagram

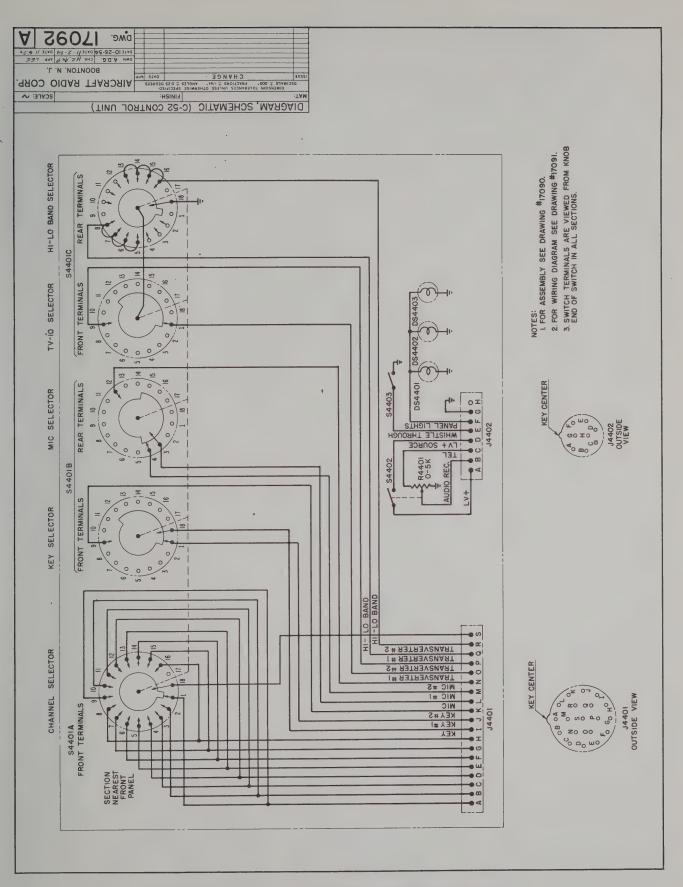


Figure 5-9—A.R.C. Type C-52 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

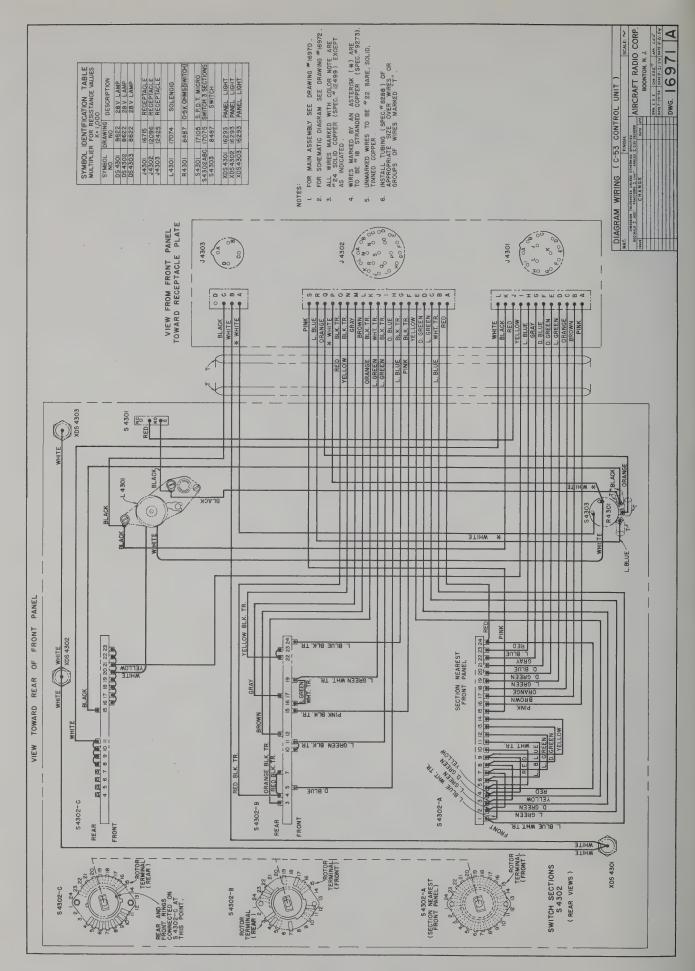


Figure 5-10—A.R.C. Type C-53 Control Unit Wiring Diagram

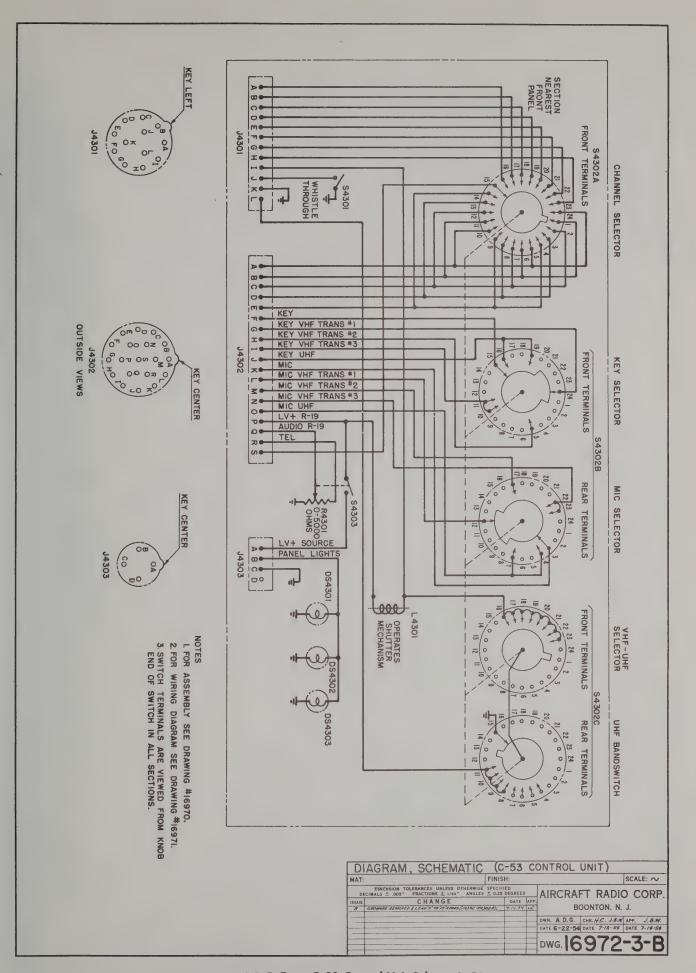


Figure 5-11-A.R.C. Type C-53 Control Unit Schematic Diagram

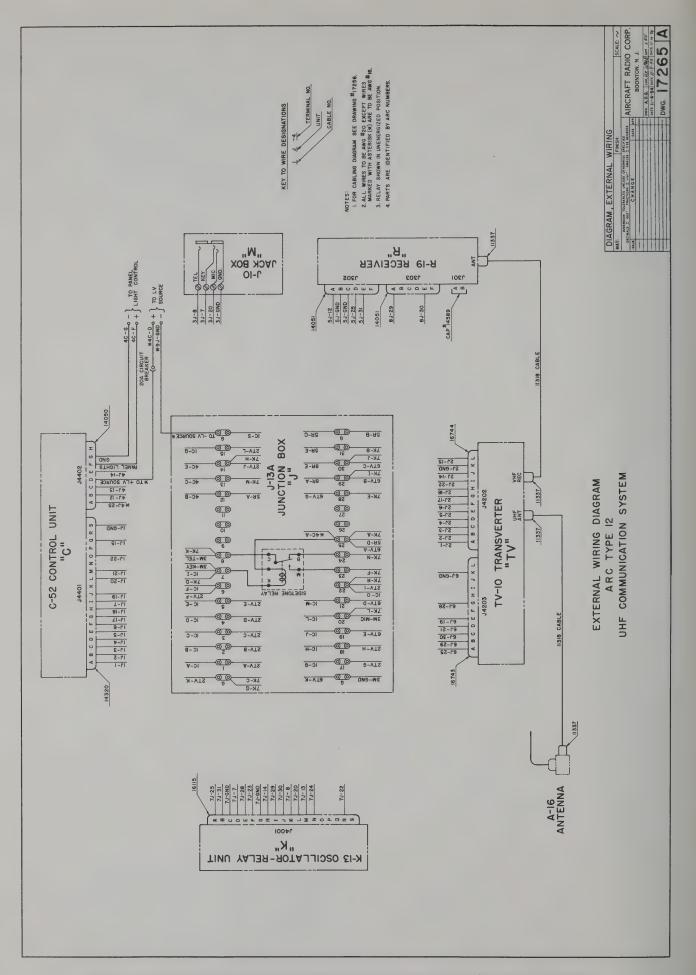


Figure 5-12—External Wiring Diagram, UHF Communication System with 1 TV-10 (8 Channels)

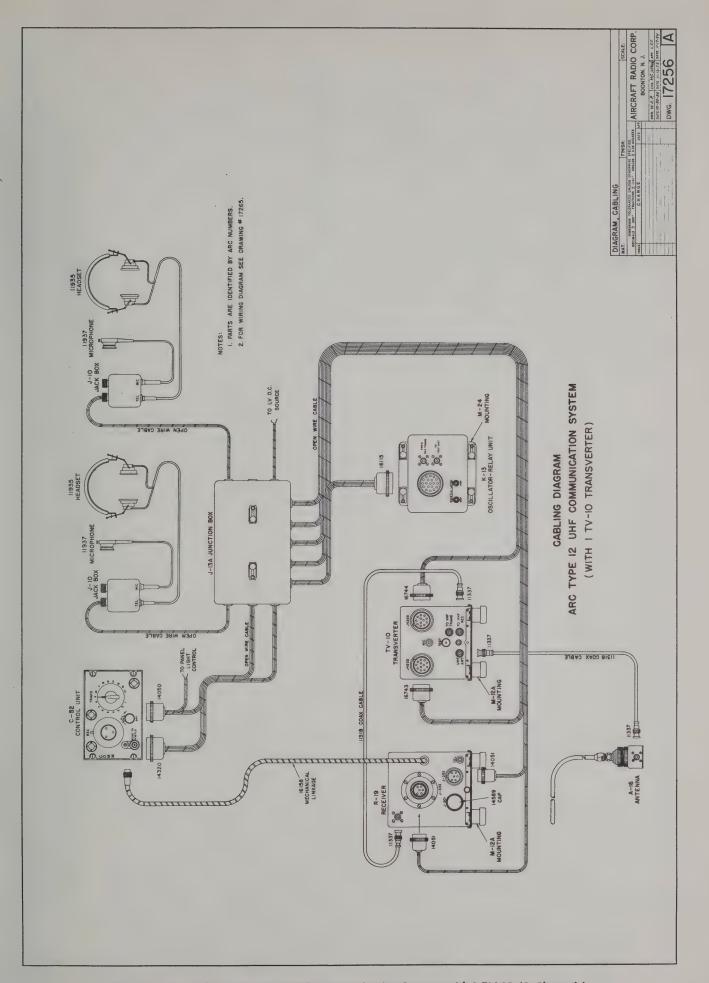


Figure 5-13—Cabling Diagram, UHF Communication System with 1 TV-10 (8 Channels)

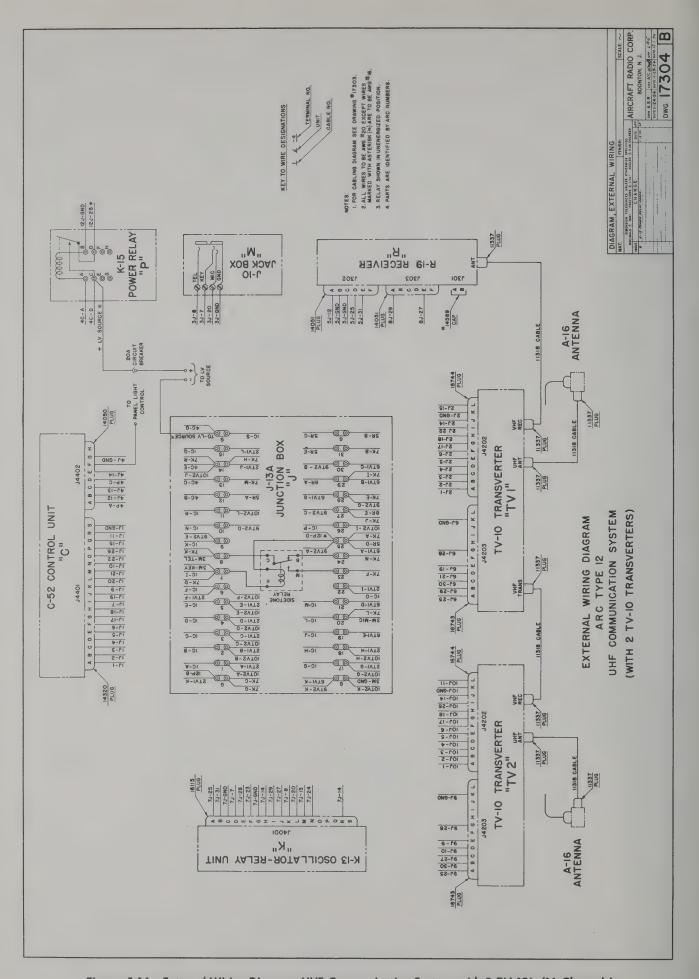


Figure 5-14—External Wiring Diagram, UHF Communication System with 2 TV-10's (16 Channels)

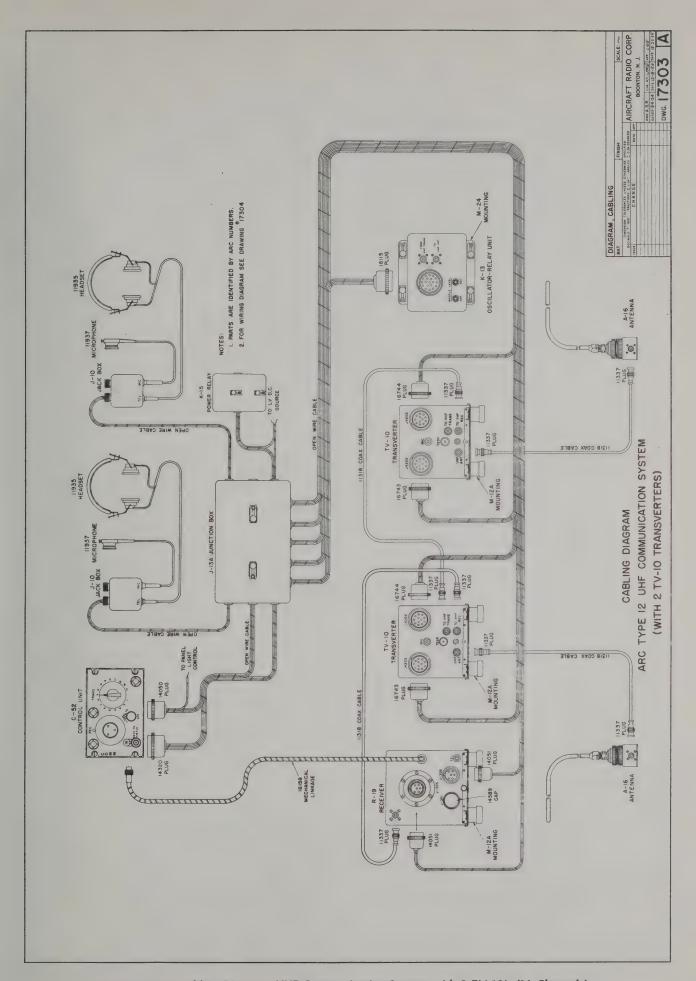


Figure 5-15—Cabling Diagram, UHF Communication System with 2 TV-10's (16 Channels)

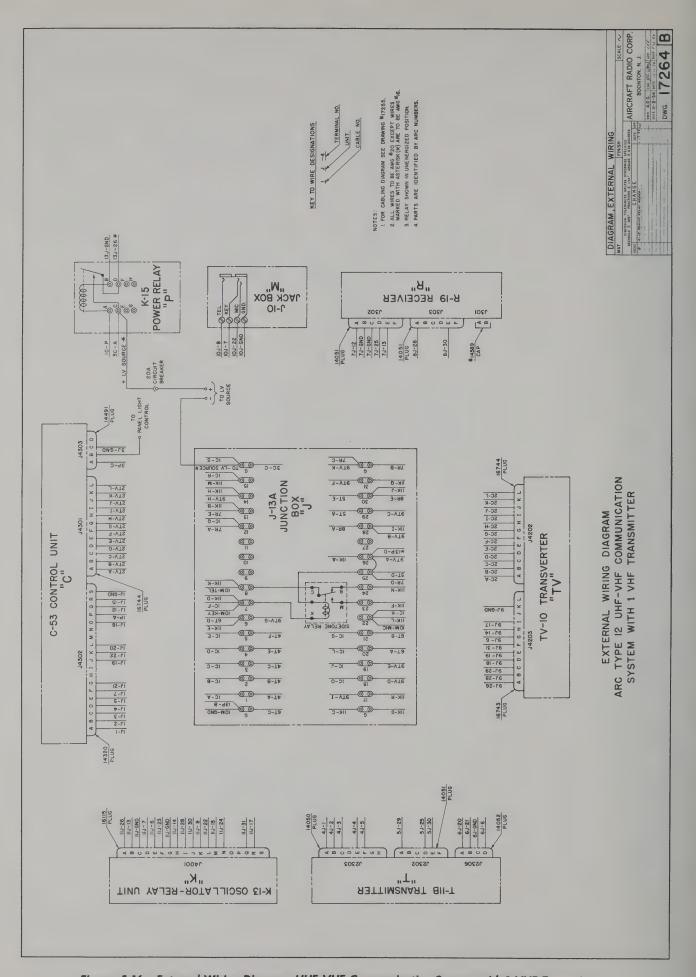


Figure 5-16—External Wiring Diagram, UHF-VHF Communication System with 1 VHF Transmitter

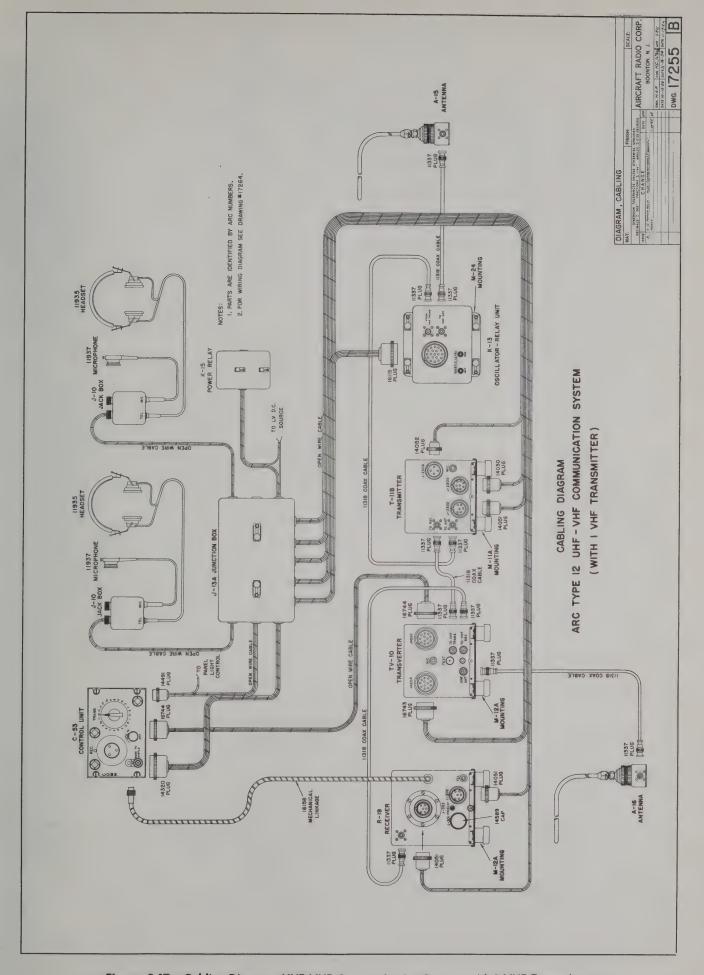


Figure 5-17—Cabling Diagram, UHF-VHF Communication System with 1 VHF Transmitter

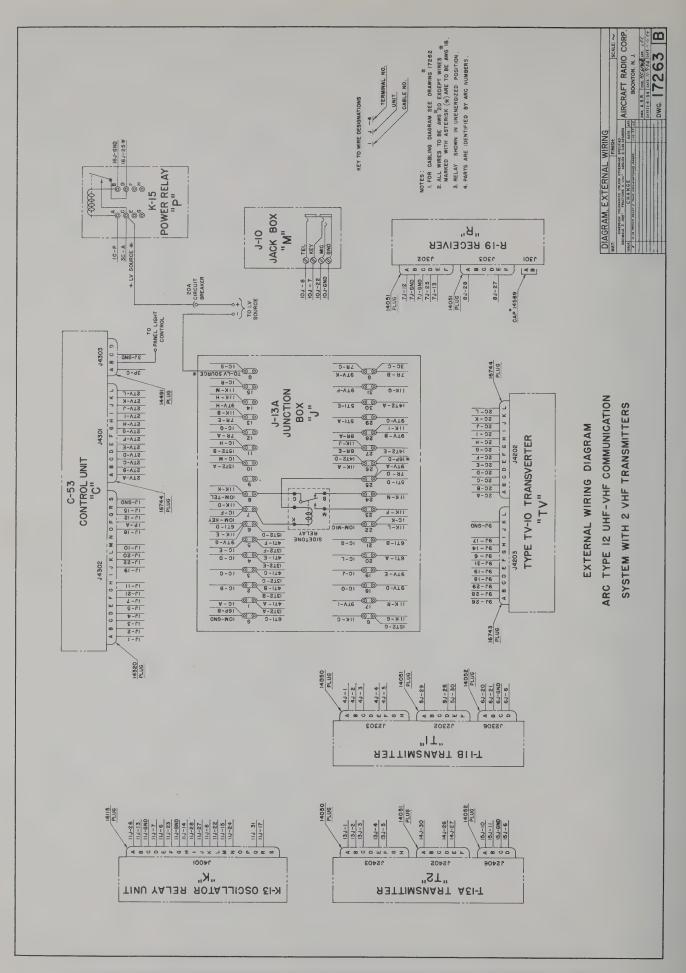


Figure 5-18—External Wiring Diagram, UHF-VHF Communication System with 2 VHF Transmitters

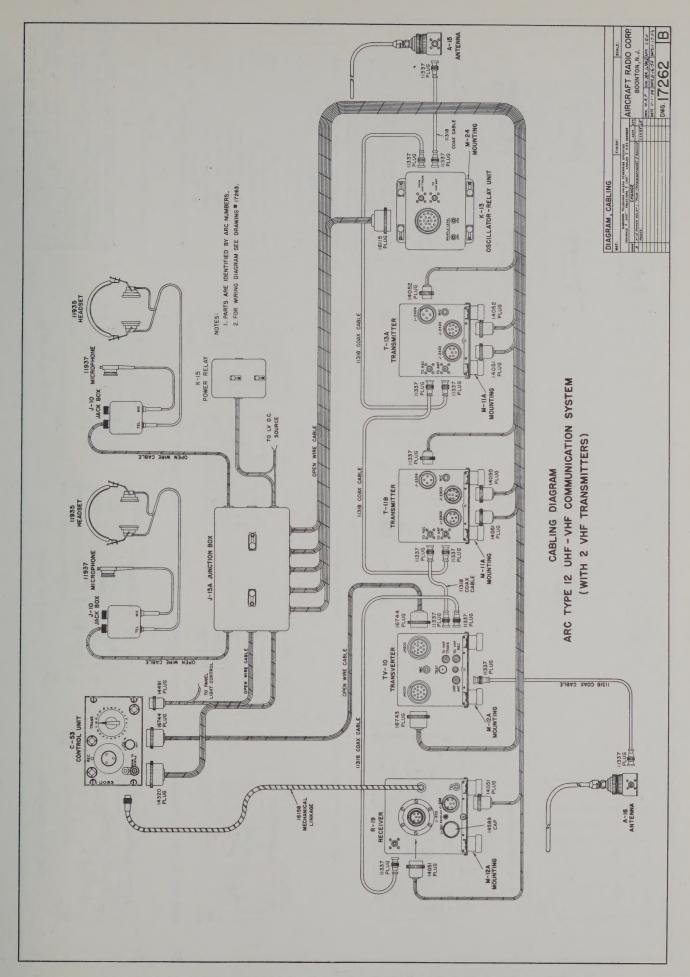


Figure 5-19—Cabling Diagram, UHF-VHF Communication System with 2 VHF Transmitters

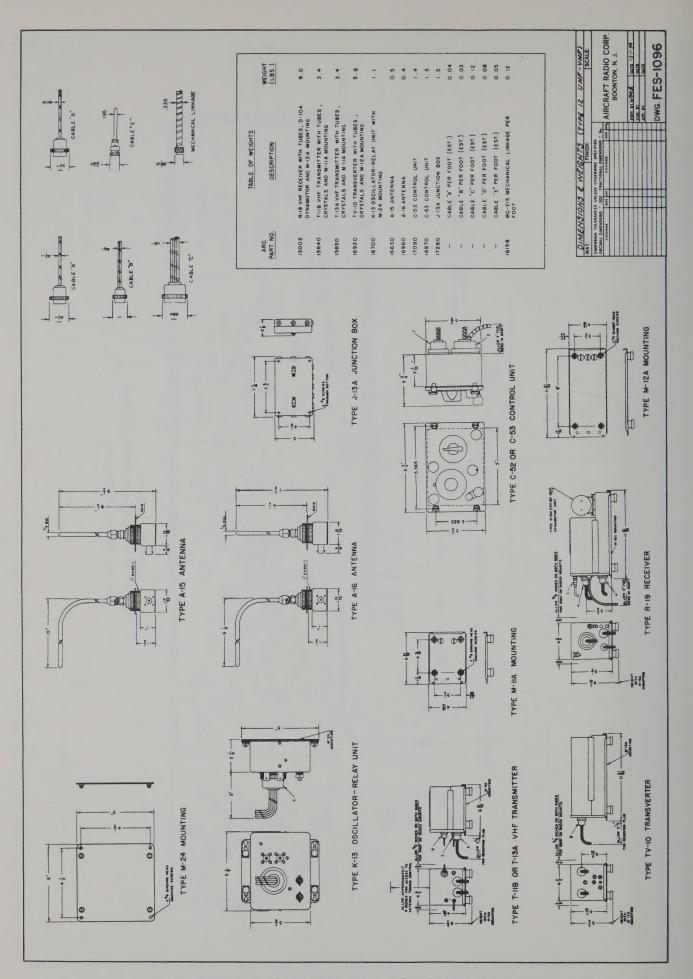


Figure 5-20—Outline and Mounting Dimensions for all UHF-VHF Components

